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THROUGH THE
SOUTH AND WEST
WITH THE PRESIDENT.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS QUARTERLY.

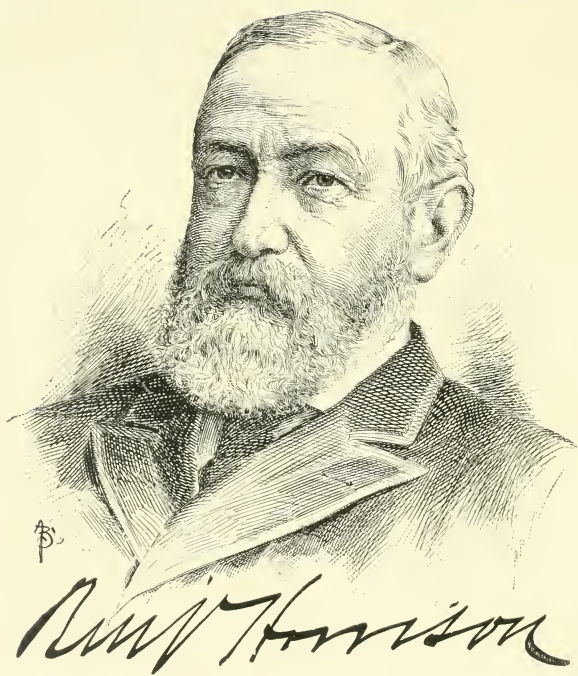
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THROUGH THE SOUTH AND WEST WITH THE PRESIDENT.

April 14—May 15, 1891.

The only Complete and Authorized Collection of

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S GREAT and ELOQUENT SPEECHES

Made During the Tour.

COMPILED BY

JOHN S. SHRIVER,

Of the MAIL AND EXPRESS.



Published by

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS

The Leading Evening Paper.

NEW YORK.

1891.

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21

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INDEX.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

	PAGE
April 14. . Roanoke, Va.	3
“ Bristol, Tenn.	4
“ Johnson City, Tenn.	5
“ Jonesboro, “ 	7
“ Greenboro, “ 	8
“ Morristown, “ 	9
“ Knoxville “ 	10

SEVEN SPEECHES.

April 15. . Chattanooga, Tenn.	11
“ Cartersville, Ga.	13
“ Atlanta, Ga.	13

THREE SPEECHES.

April 16. . Atlanta, Ga.	14
“ Tallapoosa, Ga.	15
“ Anniston, Ala.	16
“ Pell City, Ala.	18
“ Birmingham, Ala., at depot.	18
“ “ “ to Citizens.	21
“ “ “ to Colored People.	22

SEVEN SPEECHES.

April 17. . Memphis, Tenn.	22
“ Little Rock, Ark.	24

TWO SPEECHES.

April 18. . Texarkana, Ark.	25
“ Palestine, Texas.	26
“ Houston, “ 	27
“ Galveston, “ 	28

FOUR SPEECHES.

	PAGE
April 19..Sunday. No speeches.	
April 20..San Antonio, Texas.....	35
ONE SPEECH.	
April 21..Del Rio, Texas.....	38
“ El Paso “	39
“ On the New Mexico Plains.....	40
“ Deming, New Mexico.....	41
“ Lordsburg, “	42
“ Tucson, Arizona.....	42
SIX SPEECHES.	
April 22..Indio, California.....	43
“ Colton, “	44
“ Ontario, “	45
“ Banning, “	46
“ Pomona, “	46
“ Los Angeles, California, to the Citizens.....	47
“ “ “ “ at the Pavilion.....	48
SEVEN SPEECHES.	
April 23..San Diego, California, to the Indiana Residents.....	49
“ “ “ “ Speech to the Citizens.....	49
“ “ “ “ Reply to Governor Torres.....	51
“ Santa Ana, “	51
“ Orange, “	52
“ Riverside, “	52
“ San Bernardino, “	53
“ Pasadena, “	54
EIGHT SPEECHES.	
April 24..San Fernando, California.....	55
“ Santa Paula, “	55
“ San Buena Ventura, California.....	56
“ Santa Barbara, “	57
FOUR SPEECHES.	
April 25..Bakersfield, California.....	58
“ Tulare, “	59
“ Fresno, “	60
“ Merced, “	61
“ Modesto, “	62
“ Lathrop, “	63
“ San Francisco, “	64
SEVEN SPEECHES.	

April 26.. Sunday. No speeches.	
April 27 and 28. No speeches.....	66
April 29.. Redwood, California.....	66
" San Jose, ".....	66
" Gilroy, ".....	67
" Pajaro, ".....	68

FOUR SPEECHES.

April 30.. Monterey.....	68
--------------------------	----

ONE SPEECH.

May 1.. Santa Cruz, California.....	70
" Los Gatos, ".....	70
" San Francisco, " Chamber of Commerce.....	71
" " " " G. A. R. May Day Festival.....	73
" " " " Banquet.....	75

FIVE SPEECHES.

May 2.. Sacramento, California.....	78
" Benicia, ".....	80
" West Berkeley, " State University.....	80
" " " " Blind, Deaf and Dumb Asylum....	80
" Oakland, ".....	81
" San Francisco, " Union League Club.....	82

SIX SPEECHES.

May 3.. Sunday. Card of Farewell to San Francisco.....	83
May 4.. Red Bluff, California.....	83
" Redding, ".....	84
" Dinsmuir, ".....	85
" Sisson, ".....	85
" Ashland, Oregon, to Legislative Committee.....	86
" " " to Citizens.....	86
" Medford, ".....	87

SEVEN SPEECHES.

May 5.. Albany, Oregon.....	87
" Salem, ".....	88
" Chemawa, " Indian School.....	90
" Oregon City, Oregon.....	91
" Portland, ".....	91

FIVE SPEECHES.

May 6.. Centralia, Washington.....	94
------------------------------------	----

		PAGE
May 6..	Tacoma, Washington.....	95
"	Puget Sound, " on Boat to Mayor of Seattle.....	96
"	Seattle, " at Stand.....	97
"	" " at Train.....	99
"	Puyallup, "	99
"	Chehalis, "	99

SEVEN SPEECHES.

May 7..	Cascade Rocks, Oregon.....	100
"	Hood River Station, Oregon.....	100
"	The Dalles, "	100
"	Pendleton, "	102
"	Le Grand, "	103
"	Baker City, "	104

SIX SPEECHES.

May 8..	Boise City, Idaho.....	105
"	Pocatello, "	107

TWO SPEECHES.

May 9..	Salt Lake City, Utah, at Stand.....	108
"	" " " " Chamber of Commerce.....	110
"	" " " " to School Children.....	111
"	Lehi, " Sugar Factory.	111
"	Provo, "	112
"	American Fork, "	113
"	Castle Gate, "	113
"	Springville, "	113

EIGHT SPEECHES.

May 10..	Glenwood Springs, Colorado, Sunday-School Convention..	114
----------	--	-----

ONE SPEECH.

May 11..	Leadville, Colorado.....	117
"	Buena Vista, "	118
"	Salida, "	119
"	Cañon City, "	120
"	Florence, "	121
"	Pueblo, "	122
"	Colorado Springs, Colorado, at Garfield School.....	123
"	" " " " to Citizens.....	124

EIGHT SPEECHES.

May 12..	Denver, Colorado, at Stand.....	125
----------	---------------------------------	-----

	PAGE
May 12. .Denver, Colorado, at Luncheon.....	128
“ Akron, “ 	129

THREE SPEECHES.

May 13. Hastings, Nebraska.....	129
“ Fairmount, “ 	131
“ Crete, “ 	131
“ Lincoln, “ 	132
“ Valparaiso, “ 	132
“ Omaha, “ at Stand.....	133
“ “ “ School Children.....	136
“ Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	136
“ Shenandoah, “ 	137
“ Marysville, Missouri.....	137

TEN SPEECHES.

May 14. Hannibal, Missouri.....	137
“ Springfield, Illinois, at Lincoln's Tomb.....	138
“ “ “ at State House.....	140
“ Decatur, “ 	141
“ Tuscola, “ 	141
“ Chrisman, “ 	142
“ Montezuma, Indiana.....	143
“ Indianapolis, “ 	144
“ Richmond, “ 	146
“ Dayton, Ohio.....	147
“ Xenia, “ 	148
“ Columbus, Ohio.....	148

TWELVE SPEECHES.

May 15. Altoona, Pennsylvania.....	149
“ Harrisburg, “ 	150
“ Farewell on Train.....	151

THREE SPEECHES.

INTRODUCTION.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS takes pleasure in presenting to the public, for the first time, the only complete collection of speeches delivered by President Harrison, on his recent remarkable tour through the South to the Pacific coast and home again through the new States admitted during his administration. The journey was a wonderful one in more than one respect. It covered over ten thousand miles and was made without accident or mishap of any kind. So complete were the arrangements in detail that the train carrying the Presidential party was always on time, and was never once obliged to stop for repairs.

Country of all sorts was traversed, all kinds and conditions of mankind seen, and every variety of weather encountered. Still nothing hindered the party from keeping every engagement. The train left Washington, D.C., at 12.15 o'clock, Tuesday morning, April 14, and returned to the National Capital at 5.30 o'clock, Friday afternoon, May 15.

During this time the President made 142 speeches. These included many addresses of several thousand words each, and a number of smaller informal talks with the people who gathered around his train when it stopped at towns and villages. The President's remarkable faculty for making speeches was shown on this trip in the most delightful manner. From his first speech to his last one—delivered on the train nearing Washington—people eagerly heard or read all he said. Each speech is a model for diction, patriotism and appropriateness. The President had very little time for elaborate preparation, because he was busy nearly all the time in receiving committees and entertaining them, before reaching the various cities from which they came. He was called upon at most unexpected times to address crowds at various towns waiting to greet him. He was always ready, and always said something appropriate to the place, the country and the people. Each speech caused a great amount of enthusiasm, for the President said just enough not to tire the people, but to make them wish for more.

All the speeches were taken in shorthand by Mr. E. F. Tibbott, the President's stenographer, but many were delivered so late at night or so early in the morning that they escaped publication in the newspapers. THE MAIL AND EXPRESS now, for

the first time, is enabled to present every single speech made by the President on his trip. It is enabled to do so because THE MAIL AND EXPRESS is the only paper in the country that had its own correspondent on the tour. Mr. John S. Shriver, the Washington correspondent of THE MAIL AND EXPRESS, left Washington twelve hours ahead of the President and went over the entire route. He welcomed the party to the cities visited, and left just in time to make the next place ahead of the party. Thus THE MAIL AND EXPRESS is enabled in this book to give an accurate and correct account of the reception at each city, as well as the speeches. During the tour THE MAIL AND EXPRESS published nearly all of the speeches ; these have been corrected and added to by the official notes taken on the tour. Thus an absolute and correct series of speeches is here given for the first time. At nearly every place visited Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary of Agriculture Rusk were called upon and made speeches. No official notes of these, however, were taken, and THE MAIL AND EXPRESS greatly regrets that it cannot also publish these eloquent addresses made on the tour by these popular members of the Cabinet. Mr. Wanamaker's speeches especially were full of interest and instruction. His addresses to the postal officials and Sunday-School scholars, in various large cities, were

worthy of preservation, and were always greeted with enthusiasm.

The Presidential party consisted of the President and Mrs. Harrison, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary J. M. Rusk, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Daniel M. Ransdell, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, Major Sanger, the President's military aid, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd (Mr. Boyd, General Assistant Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and in charge of the train), Mr. E. F. Tibbott, the President's stenographer, Alfred J. Clark, O. P. Austin, and R. V. Oulahan.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES

FROM

APRIL 14th TO MAY 15th,

1891.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS

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1891.

APRIL 14—ROANOKE, VA.

The President left Washington shortly after midnight, April 14, and after a good night's rest was up soon after 6 o'clock. Although he passed through Lynchburg at 7 o'clock his first speech was not made until he reached Roanoke. It was then nearly 9 o'clock. The crowd at the depot was tremendous and the President was in excellent humor. He made his first speech from the train and spoke as follows :

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I desire to thank you very sincerely for this friendly greeting. The State of Virginia is entitled, I think, to high estimation among the States for its great history—for the contribution it has made to the great story of our common country. This fact you discovered, I think, long ago. For personal reasons I have great affection for Virginia. It is the State of my fathers. I am glad this morning to congratulate you upon the marvelous development which has come, and the greater which is coming, to your commonwealth.

You not only have an illustrious story behind you, but before you prospects of development in wealth and prosperity, in all that makes a great State, such as never entered into the imagination of those who laid the foundation of the commonwealth. [Cheers.] You are arousing now to a realization of the benefits of diversity of industries.

In the olden time Virginia was a plantation State. I hope she may never cease to have large agricultural interests. It is the foundation of stable society, but I rejoice with you that she has added to agriculture the mining of coal and iron, and, bringing these from their beds, is producing all the products that enter into the uses of life.

In this is the secret of that great growth illustrating what I see about me here, and the promise of a future which none of us can fully realize. In all of these things we have a common interest, and I beg to assure you that in everything that tends to the social order of your people, and the development and increased prosperity of the State of Virginia, I am in most hearty sympathy with you all. [Cheers.]

BRISTOL, TENN.

It was after 2 o'clock when the President arrived at Bristol, Tenn., and the President made his second speech. He was met by a committee and escorted from the train to a large bluff overlooking the city. Gathered all about him was a great crowd. The speech was quite a long one and caused a great amount of enthusiasm. He said :

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN OLD PLACES.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I have found not only pleasure but instruction in riding to-day through a portion of the State of Virginia that is feeling in a very striking way the impulse of a new development. It is extremely gratifying to notice that those hidden sources of wealth which were so long unobserved and so long unused are now being found, and that these regions, once so retired, occupied by a pastoral people, having difficult access to the centres of population, are now being rapidly transformed into busy manufacturing and commercial centres.

In the early settlement of this city the emigrants poured over the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge like waters over an obstructing ledge, seeking the fertile and attractive farm regions of the great West. They passed unobserved these marvelous hidden stores of wealth which are now being brought into use. Having filled those great basins of the West, they are now turning back to Virginia and West Virginia and Tennessee to bring about a development and production for which the time is ripe, and which will surprise the world. [Cheers.]

It has not been long since every implement of iron, domestic, agricultural and mechanical, was made in other States. The iron point of the wooden mold-board plow, with which the early farmers here turned the soil, came from distant States. But now Virginia and Tennessee are stirring their energies, to participate in a large degree in mechanical productions, and in the great awakening of American influence which will lift the nation to a place among the nations of the world never before attained. [Cheers.]

What hinders us, secure in the market of our own great population, from successful competition in the markets of the world? What hinders our people, possessing every element of material wealth and endowed with inventive genius and energy unsurpassed,

from having again upon the seas a merchant marine flying the flag of our country and carrying its commerce into every sea and every port?

I am glad to stand for this moment among you, glad to express my sympathy with you in every enterprise that tends to develop your State and local communities; glad to stand with you upon the one common platform of respect to the Constitution and the law, differing in our policies as to what the law should be, but pledged with a common devotion and obedience to law as the majority shall by their expressions make it.

I shall carry away from here a new impulse to public duty, a new inspiration as a citizen with you of a country whose greatness is only dawning. And may I now express the pleasure I shall have in every good that comes to you as a community and to each of you as individuals? May peace, prosperity and social order dwell in your communities and the fear and love of God in every home! [Cheers.]

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

Over 3000 people, including many Grand Army veterans, awaited the arrival of the President at Johnson City, Tenn. The stop was very short, and nearly the entire time was consumed by the President in his talk. The speech was full of patriotism, and caused great enthusiasm among the old soldiers. He spoke as follows:

THE SERVANT OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: The office of President of the United States is one of very high honor and is also one of very high responsibility. No man having conscientiously at heart the good of the whole people, whose interests are, under the law, in some degree committed to his care, can fail to feel a most oppressive sense of inadequacy when he comes to the discharge of these high functions.

Elected under a system of government which gives to the majority of our people, who have expressed their wishes through constitutional methods, the right to choose their public servants, when he has taken the oath that inducts him into office he becomes the servant of all the people, and while he may pursue the advocacy of those measures to which the people have given their approval by his choice, he should always act and speak with a reserve and a

respect for the opinion of others that shall not alienate from him the good will of his fellow citizens, without regard to political belief.

I shall not speak of what has been done, but I have a supreme regard for the honor of the nation, a profound respect for the Constitution, and a most sincere desire to meet the just expectations of my fellow citizens. I am not one of those who believe that the good of any class can be permanently and largely attained except upon lines which promote the good of all our people.

BLESSINGS OF A RESTORED UNION.

I rejoice in the union of the States. I rejoice to stand here in East Tennessee among a people who so conspicuously and at such sacrifice during the hour of the nation's peril stood by the flag and adhered to their convictions of public duty [cheers], and I am especially glad to be able to say that those who, following other views of duty, took sides against us in that struggle, without division in voice or heart to-day praise Almighty God that He preserved us one nation. [Cheers.]

There is no man, whatever his views upon the questions that then divided us, but in view of the marvelous benefits which are disseminating themselves over these States, must also bless God to-day that slavery no longer exists and that the Union of free States is indissoluble. [Cheers.]

What is it that has stirred the public of this great region, that has kindled these furnace fires, that has converted these retired and isolated farms upon which you and your ancestors dwelt into centres of trade and mechanical pursuits, bringing a market close to the door of the farmer and bringing prosperity into every home? It is that we have no line of division between the States; it is that these impulses of freedom and enterprise, once limited in their operations, are now common in all the States. We have a common heritage. The confederate soldier has a full, honorable and ungrudged participation in all the benefits of a great and just government. [Cheers.]

I do not doubt to-day that these would be among the readiest of our population to follow the old flag if it should be assailed from any quarter. [Cheers.]

Now, my fellow countrymen, I can pause but a moment with you. It does me good to look into your faces, to receive these evidences of your good will. I hope I may have guidance and courage in such time as remains to me in public life conscientiously to serve the public good and the common glory of our beloved country. [Great cheering.]

JONESBORO, TENN.

Jonesboro, Tenn., was honored by ten minutes' stop of the train. From the rear platform the President greeted the crowd that awaited his arrival. Although time was short the President managed to say a great many good things in the time allowed to him. Dipping into the past with his remarkable facility for saying appropriate things, the result was the following speech:

OLD THINGS HAVE PASSED AWAY.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: We tarry but a moment at this ancient and interesting city, whose story goes back, I think, to the establishment of the State of Franklin, of which perhaps not all of you, certainly not these little ones, ever heard, which John Sevier attempted to set up as an independent commonwealth.

But yet it is not of antiquity that I desire to speak, for ancient history is not of the greatest interest to you now. The Scripture speaks, I think—my Postmaster-General is near, and if I fall into error will correct me [laughter]—of a time when the old things shall pass away and all things shall become new. Tennessee is realizing that beatitude; the old things, the old way of doing things, the stiff clay and steep mountain roads have passed away and the steam car has come.

The old times of isolation in these valleys when these pioneers, some of whom I see, made their frontier homes, have passed away, and influences from the outside have come, life has been made easier to men and easier to the toiling women who used to carry the water from the spring at the bottom of the hill in a piggin, but who now by modern appliances have it brought into the kitchen.

You have come to know now that not only the surface of the soil has wealth in it, but that under the surface there are vast sources of wealth to gladden the homes of your people and to bring with new industries a thrifty population. But of all these old things that have passed away and the new ones that have come, I am sure you are exultantly glad in this region, where there was so much martyrdom for the flag, so much exile, so much suffering, that the one Union, the one Constitution and the one flag might be preserved, to know that those old strifes have passed away, and that a period of fraternity has come when all men are for the flag and all for the Constitution, when it has

been forever put out of the minds of all people that this Union can be dissolved or this Constitution overthrown. [Great cheering.]

On all these new things I congratulate the citizens of Tennessee. Turn your faces to the morning, for the sun is lightening the hill-tops; there is coming to our country a great growth, an extraordinary development, and you are to be full participants in it all. While other nations of the world have reached a climax in their home development, and are struggling to parcel out remote regions of the earth that their commerce may be extended, we have here prodigious resources that are yet to be touched by the finger of development, and we have the power, if we will, to put our flag again on the sea and to share in the world's commerce. [Cheers.]

GREENBORO, TENN.

The next stop was made at Greenboro, Tenn., once the home of Andrew Jackson. There was a goodly crowd at the depot, and the President made one of his most clever and taking speeches to the assemblage. It was as follows:

ONE FLAG, ONE CONSTITUTION.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: The arrangements for our journey will not permit me to tarry with you long. I thank you most sincerely for this cordial demonstration. I rejoice to see in the hands of the children here that banner of glory which is the symbol of our greatness and the promise of our security.

I am glad that by the common consent of all our people, without any regard to past differences, we have once and forever struck hands upon the proposition that from the lakes to the gulf, from the St. Lawrence to the Bay of California, there shall be one flag and one Constitution. [Great cheering.] The story that it brings to us from the time of its adoption as our national emblem is one in which we may all find instruction and inspiration. It is the flag of the free.

It symbolizes a government most aptly expressed by the greatest statesman of the people, Abraham Lincoln, to be "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—a government that spreads a sky of hope above the head of every child; that has abolished all class distinctions and has opened all places of eminence and usefulness in the state and in commerce to the ambitious and energetic young man.

This city has given to the country a conspicuous illustration in

your distinguished former fellow citizen, Andrew Johnson, of what free institutions may do, and what an aspiring young man may do against all adverse conditions in life. To every one perfect freedom is guaranteed within the limits of due respect to the rights of others. Thanking you again for this presence and friendly greeting, I bid you good-bye.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Although the President was only down for two or three stops in East Tennessee, it seemed as if every place of any importance insisted upon his stopping. Morristown had a brief stop, and being called to the rear platform of his car by the enthusiasm of the crowd, the President spoke as follows :

LIBERTY IN THE MOUNTAINS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : It will not be possible for me to speak to you for more than a moment, and yet I cannot refuse, in justice to my own feelings, to express my deep appreciation of your cordial reception. I visit to-day for the first time East Tennessee, but it is a region in which I have always felt a profound interest and for whose people I have always entertained a most sincere respect.

It seems to be true in the history of man that those who are called to dwell among mountain peaks in regions where the convulsions of nature have lifted the rocks toward the sky, have always been characterized by a personal independence of character, by a devotion to liberty and by courage in defence of their rights and their homes. The legends that cluster about the mountain peaks of Scotland and the patriotic devotion that makes memorable the passes of Switzerland have been repeated in the mountains of East Tennessee.

In those periods of great struggles, when communications were difficult and often interrupted, the hearts of the people of Indiana went out to the beleaguered friends of the Union beyond the Cumberland Gap. I am glad to know that it is no longer difficult to reach you for succor or for friendly social intercourse, for travel has been quickened and made easy. Some one mentioned just now that it was only four hours and a half from Chattanooga to Atlanta. That is not my recollection [laughter] ; I think we spent as many months making that trip. [Laughter.]

I am glad to know that now, by the consent of all your people,

without regard to the differences that separated you then, your highways are open to all of us, without prejudice; that your hearts are true to the Union and the Constitution, and that the high sense of public duty which then characterized you still abides among your people. May your valleys be always full of prosperity, your homes the abode of affection and love, and of all that makes the American home the best of all homes and the sure nursery of good citizens. [Cheers.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

At last, at six o'clock, amid the booming of cannon and shouting of people, the train rolled into Knoxville, where the President was to rest for his first night out. After a short tour through the city he was driven to the Hattie House, where a reception was held. In response to the address of welcome President Harrison said:

LOYAL EAST-TENNESSEE.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me pleasure to visit this historical city—a city that has given to the country many men who have been eminent in its councils and brought to the nation they served and to the people who called them into the public service great honor. I am glad to visit East Tennessee, the scene of that early immigration and of those early struggles of men who, for vigor of intellect, strength of heart and devotion to republican principles, were among the most conspicuous of the early pioneers of the West and Southwest.

I am glad to know that that deep devotion to the cause of the Union which manifested itself in the early contributions of Tennessee to the armies that went to the defense of the homes of the Northwest abides still in these valleys and crowns with its glory and lustre every hill-top of the Alleghanies. You are feeling now a material development that is interesting and pleasing to all your fellow citizens of the States.

I beg to say to you that whoever supposes that there is anywhere in the Northern States any jealousy of this great material progress which the South is making wholly misconceives the friendly heart of the people of the North. It is my wish, as I am sure it is the wish of all with whom I associate in political life, that the streams of prosperity in the South may run bankful; that in everything that promotes the prosperity of the State, the security and comfort of the community and the happiness of the individual home, your blessings may be full and unstinted.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW.

We live in a government of law. The compact of our organization is that a majority of our people, taking those methods which are prescribed by the Constitution and law, shall determine our public policies and choose our rulers. It is our solemn compact ; it cannot safely be broken. We may safely differ about policies ; we may safely divide upon the question as to what shall be the law ; but when the law is once enacted no community can safely divide on the question of implicit obedience to the law.

It is the one rule of conduct for us all. I may not choose as President what laws I will enforce, and the citizen may not choose what laws he will obey. Upon this broad principle our institutions rest. If we save it all the agitations and tumults of our campaigns, exciting though they may be, will be harmless to move our government from its safe and abiding foundation.

If we abandon it, all is gone. Therefore, my appeal everywhere is to hold the law in veneration and reverence. We have no other king ; public officers are your servants ; but in the august and majestic presence of the law we all uncover and bow the knee.

May every prosperity attend you. May this ground, made memorable by one of the most gallant assaults and by one of the most successful defenses in the story of the war, never again be stained by blood ; but may our people, in one common love of one flag and one Constitution, in a common and pervading fealty to the great principles of our government, go on to achieve material wealth, and in social development, in intelligence, in piety, in everything that makes a nation great and a people happy, secure all the Lord has in His mind for a nation that He has so conspicuously blessed. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

APRIL 15—CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

After a rest on the train over night and an early start Wednesday morning, April 15, the party arrived at Chattanooga at 8.30 o'clock, central time. The reception was most enthusiastic, and the President in his speech said :

THE CONQUEST OF ARMS AND THE CONQUEST OF PEACE.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I have greatly enjoyed the opportunity of seeing Chattanooga again. I saw it last as the camp of a great army. Its only industries were military, its stores were munitions of

war, its pleasant hill-tops were torn with rifle pits, its civic population the attendants of an army campaign. I see it to-day a great city, a prosperous commercial centre. I see these hill-tops, then bristling with guns, crowned with happy homes ; I see these streets, through which the worn veterans of many campaigns then marched, made glad with the presence of happy children. Everything is changed.

The wand of an enchanter has touched these hills ; and old Lookout, that frowned over the valleys from which the plow had been withdrawn, now looks upon the peaceful industries of country life. All things are changed, except that the flag that then floated over Chattanooga floats here still. [Cheers.] It has passed from the hand of the veterans, who bore it to victory in battle into the hands of the children, who lift it as an emblem of peace. [Cheers.] Then Chattanooga was war's gateway to the South ; now it is the gateway of peace, commerce and prosperity. [Cheers.]

There have been two conquests—one with arms, the other with the gentle influences of peace—and the last is greater than the first. [Cheers.] The first is only great as it made way for that which followed ; and now, one again in our devotion to the Constitution and the laws ; one again in the determination that the question of the severance of the federal relations of these States shall never again be raised, we have started together upon a career of prosperity and development that has as yet given only the signs of what is to come.

I congratulate Tennessee, I congratulate this prosperous city, I congratulate all those who through this gateway give and receive the interchanges of friendly commerce, that there is being wrought throughout our country a unification by commerce, a unification by similarity of institutions and habits, that shall in time erase every vestige of difference, and shall make us, not only in contemplation of the law, but in heart and sympathy, one people. [Cheers.]

I thank you for your cordial greeting to-day, and hope for the development of the industries of our country and for the settling of our institutions upon the firm base of a respect for the law. In this glad springtime, while the gardens are full of blossoms and the fields give promise of another harvest, and your homes are full of happy children, let us thank God for what He has wrought for us as a people, and, each in our place, resolutely maintain the great idea upon which everything is builded—the rule of the majority, constitutionally expressed, and the absolute equality of all men before the law. [Cheers.]

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

The party left Chattanooga at 11 o'clock, and after crossing the Georgia State line were welcomed at Cartersville by Mayor Hemphill and the Georgia committee of reception, and in response to repeated calls at that place for a speech Mr. Harrison said:

TRAVEL EASIER THAN IN 1864.

MY FRIENDS: I am very much obliged to you for coming here in this shower to show your good will. I can only assure you that I entirely reciprocate your good feelings. I have had great pleasure to-day in passing over some parts of the old route that I took once before, under very different and distressing circumstances, to find how easy it is, when we are all agreed, to travel between Chattanooga and Atlanta. I am glad to see the evidences of prosperity that abound through your country, and I wish you in all your relations every human good. [Cheers.]

ATLANTA, GA.

On arrival at the depot at Atlanta, Ga., at 3.30 p.m., Governor Gordon, with a large delegation of citizens, met the President, and Governor Gordon said: "I am glad to welcome your Excellency to the State of Georgia. You will find among us loyal and hospitable people, and in their name I welcome you to the State." Replying, the President said that it gave him great pleasure to visit the empire State of the South, wonderful evidences of the prosperity of which were manifest in the stirring city of Atlanta. The full Presidential party were then taken in charge by the Atlanta reception committee for a drive around the city. The day was fine and the drive was made unusually pleasant by a light April shower in the morning, which laid the dust and made the atmosphere delightfully refreshing.

After the reception at the Capitol Wednesday evening the

President spoke at the Atlanta night school, where the boys greeted him with cheers and calls for a speech. He bowed his acknowledgments and said :

GOOD ADVICE TO BOYS.

I am glad to be with you to-night. Having but a few minutes to spare I would offer a few words of encouragement to you. Most if not all of you are here at night because your circumstances are such that the day must be given to toil. The day is your earning period. The night must, therefore, be set apart for study.

I am glad to see that so many find it in your hearts to be here in this school ; it is a very hopeful sign. I think it has in it the promise that you will each become a useful citizen in this country. Pluck and energy are two essential elements. A boy wants to be something. With pluck and energy, success is assured. There is a day of hope above every one of you.

I bid you good cheer and would offer encouragement to every one of you, and I know every one of you may be useful and honorable citizens in this community, whose officers have taken the interest to organize this school for your benefit. I very sincerely and earnestly wish you Godspeed. Stick to your studies and don't neglect to acquire a needful education, and you may one day occupy the positions of honor which are held by those to-day in charge of the affairs of your city."

APRIL 16—ATLANTA, GA.

Next morning before leaving Atlanta the President made his first and only speech to the citizens of that city. He spoke as follows :

COMMON PURPOSES AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I desire in parting from you to give a public expression of my satisfaction and enjoyment in my brief visit to Atlanta. I saw this city once under circumstances of a very unfavorable character. I did not think I would like it, although we were making a great effort to get it. [Laughter.] I am glad after all these days to see the great prosperity and development that has come to you. I think I am able to understand some of the influences that are at the bottom of it, and I am sure I look into the face of a community that whatever their differences may have been, however they

viewed the question of war when it was upon us, can have but one thought now as to what was best. We can all say with the Confederate soldier who carried a gun for what seemed to him to be right that "the Lord knew better than any of us what was best for the country and for the world." You are thankful for what He has wrought, and chiefly for the emancipation. It has opened up to diversified industries these States that were otherwise exclusively agricultural, and made it possible for you, not only to raise cotton, but to spin and weave it, and has made Georgia such a State as it could not have been under old conditions. I am sure we have many common purposes, and as God shall give us power to see truth and right, let us do our duty, and while exacting all our rights let us bravely and generously give every other man his equal rights before the law. [Cheers.]

I thank you for your reception, which has been warm and hospitable. I go from you very grateful for your kindness, very full of hope for your future. I cannot wish more than that the enterprising land owners whose work in grading and laying out the new additions I saw yesterday will realize all their hopes. I am sure that if that is done Atlanta will not long be rated the second city of the South. [Cheers.]

TALLAPOOSA, GA.

As the train drew into Tallapoosa, the familiar strains of "Hail to the Chief," played by the local band, greeted the President. There was a large crowd present, headed by the Mayor of the city, and standing on the platform of his car, the President addressed the assemblage as follows :

TEACH THE LITTLE ONES THE FEAR OF GOD.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : This large assemblage of people from this new and energetic city is very pleasant, and I thank you for the welcome that it implies. All of these evidences of extending industry are extremely pleasing to me as I observe them. They furnish employment to men ; they imply comfortable homes, contented families, a safe social organization, and are the strength of the nation.

I am glad to see that these enterprises that are taking the ores from the earth and adapting them to the uses of civilization have not been started here unaccompanied by that more important work—

the work of gathering the children into the schools and instructing them that they in their turn may be useful men and women. [Applause.] I am glad to greet these little ones this morning; it is a cheerful sight. We are soon to lay down the work of life and the responsibilities of citizenship; these mothers are soon to quit the ever-recurring and never-ending work of the home and give it into new hands.

It is of the utmost consequence that these little ones be trained in mind and taught the fear of God and a benevolent regard for their fellow men, in order that their lives and social relations may be peaceful and happy. We are citizens of one country, having one flag and one destiny. We are starting upon a new era of development, and I hope this development is to keep pace and to be the promoting cause of a very perfect unification of our people. [Cheers.]

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS.

We have a government whose principles are very simple and very popular. The whole theory of our institutions is that, pursuing those election methods which we have prescribed under the Constitution, every man shall exercise freely the right that the suffrage law confides to him, and that the majority, if it has expressed its will, shall conclude the issue for us all. There is no other foundation. This was the enduring base upon which the fathers of our country placed our institutions. Let us always keep them there. Let us press the debate in our campaigns as to what the law should be; but let us keep faith and submit with the reverence and respect which are due to the law when once lawfully enacted. [Applause.]

The development which is coming to you in these regions of the South is marvelous. In ten years you increased your production of iron about 300 per cent.—nearly a million and a quarter of tons—and you have only begun to open these mines and to put these ores to the process of reduction. Now, I want to leave this thought with you: In the old plantations of the South you got everything from somewhere else; why not make it all yourselves? [Cheers.]

ANNISTON, ALA.

A greater crowd of people, and an immense display of flags and bunting, greeted the President at Anniston, Ala. The train stopped for a few moments, and after a short address of welcome by Lieut.-Governor McKleroy, the President responded as follows:

THE NEW SOUTH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I very much regret that I am able to make so little return to you for this cordial manifestation of your respect and friendship; and yet, even in these few moments which I am able to spend with you, I hope I shall gather and possibly be able to impart some impulse that may be mutually beneficial. I am glad to see with the eye that of which I have kept informed—the great development which is taking place in the mineral regions of the Southern States.

I remember, as a boy, resident upon one of the great tributaries of the Mississippi, how the agricultural products of those States, the corn and provisions raised upon the fertile acres of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, were marketed in the South. The old broad-horn took its way down the Mississippi, stopping at the plantations to sell the provisions upon which the people of the South were largely sustained. The South was then essentially a plantation region, producing one or two great staples that found a ready market in the world, but dependent for its implements of industry and domestic utensils upon the States of the North Mississippi Valley.

COTTON AND WATERMELONS.

I am glad all this is changed, that you are realizing the benefits of diversified agriculture, and that the production upon your farms of the staples which you once bought elsewhere is largely increasing; and I am glad that to diversified agriculture you have also added these great mechanical pursuits which have brought into your communities artisans and laborers who take from the adjacent farms the surplus of your fertile lands. [Cheers.] There has been received in the South since the war not less than \$8,000,000,000 for cotton; and while I rejoice in that, I am glad to know that in this general region there are near one hundred thousand acres devoted to raising watermelons. [Laughter.]

No farmer, certainly no planter, in the old time, would have consented to sell watermelons. You are learning that things which were small and despised have come to be great elements in your commerce. Now your railroads make special provision for the transportation of a crop which brings large wealth to your people.

THE BENEFIT OF HOME MARKETS.

I mention this as a good illustration of the changing conditions into which you are entering. You are realizing the benefits of home markets for what you produce, and I am sure you will unite with me in those efforts which we ought to make, not only to fill our own mar-

kets with all that this great nation of 65,000,000 needs, but to reach out to other markets and enter into competition with the world for them. [Cheers.] This we shall do, and with all this mechanical and commercial development we shall realize largely that condition of unification of heart and interest to which those who have spoken for you have so eloquently alluded. [Cheers.]

And now, wishing that the expectations of all who are interested in this stirring young city may be realized, that all your industries may be active and profitable, I add the wish that those gentler and kindlier agencies of the school and church, of a friendly social life, may always pervade and abide with you as a community. [Cheers.]

PELL CITY, ALA.

Shortly after passing Anniston the train reached Pell City, Alabama, where an enthusiastic crowd were gathered at the depot. The President only had time to say a word or two in response to the ovation, saying: "My friends, I am very glad to meet you and beg to assure you of my appreciation of your very friendly reception."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The royal welcome given to the President at Birmingham, Ala., was one of the features of the trip. The immense depot at the Magic City was thronged with enthusiastic people, and the ovation which greeted the President was long and genuine. Governor Jones of Alabama and Mayor Lane of Birmingham, with a large committee, welcomed the party to the city. Both gentlemen made long addresses of welcome, and President Harrison responded as follows:

PROPHECIES CONFIRMED.

GOVERNOR JONES, MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The noise of your industries will not stay itself, I fear, sufficiently to enable me to make myself heard by many in this immense throng that has gathered to welcome us. I judge from what we have seen as we neared your station that we have here at Birmingham the

largest and most enthusiastic concourse of people that has met us since we left the national capital. [Great and prolonged cheering.] For all this I am deeply grateful. The rapidity with which we must pursue this journey will not allow us to look with any detail into the great enterprises which cluster about your city ; but if we shall only have opportunity to see for a moment these friendly faces and listen to these friendly words, we shall carry away that which will be invaluable, and, I trust, by the friendly exchange of greetings, may leave something to you that is worth cherishing [Great cheering.] I have read of the marvelous development, which, in the last few years, has been stirring the solitude of these southern mountains, and I remember that not many years after the war, when I had resumed my law practice at Indianapolis, I was visited by a gentleman, known, I expect, to all of you, upon some professional business. He came to pursue a collection claim against a citizen of Indiana ; but he seemed to be more interested in talking about Birmingham than anything else. [Laughter and cheers.] That man was Colonel Powell, one of the early promoters of your city. [Cheers.] I listened to his story of the marvelous wealth of iron and coal that was stored in this region ; of their nearness to each other, and to the limestone necessary for smelting ; to his calculations as to the cheapness with which iron could be produced here, and his glowing story of the great city that was to be reared, with a good deal of incredulity. I thought he was a visionary ; but I have regretted ever since that I did not ask him to pay me my fee in town lots in Birmingham. [Laughter and cheers.]

A NEW INDUSTRIAL BIRTH.

My countrymen, we thought the war a great calamity, and so it was. The destruction of life and of property was sad beyond expression ; and yet, we can see now that God led us through that Red Sea to a development in material prosperity and to a fraternity that was not otherwise possible. [Cheers.] The industries that have called to your midst so many toiling men are always and everywhere the concomitants of freedom. Out of all this freedom from the incubus of slavery the South has found a new industrial birth. Once almost wholly agricultural, you are now not the less fruitful in crops, but you have added all this. [Cheers.] You have increased your production of cotton, and have added an increase in ten years of nearly 300 per cent. in the production of iron. You have produced three-fourths of the cotton crop of the world, and it has brought you since the war about \$8,000,000,000 of money to enrich your people. But, as yet, you are spinning in the South only 8 per cent. of it. Why

not, with the help we will give you in New England and the North, spin it all? [Cheers.] Why not establish here cotton mills that shall send, not the crude agricultural product to other markets, but the manufactured product? [Cheers.] Why not, while supplying sixty-five millions of people, reach out and take a part we have not had in the commerce of the world? [Cheers.] I believe we are to see now a renaissance in American prosperity, and in the up-building again of our American merchant marine. [Cheers.] I believe that these southern ports that so favorably look out with invitations to the States of Central and South America shall yet see our fleets carrying the American flag and the products of Alabama to the markets of South America. [Great cheering.]

AID FOR AMERICAN SHIPPING.

In all this we are united; we may differ as to method, but if you will permit me I will give an illustration to show how we have been dealing with this shipping question. I can remember when no wholesale merchant ever sent a drummer into the field. He said to his customers: "Come to my store and buy;" but competition increased and the enterprising merchant started out men to seek customers; and so his fellow merchant was put to the choice, to put traveling men into the field or to go out of business. It seems to me, whatever we may think of the policy of aiding our steamship lines, that since every other great nation does it, we must do it or stay out of business, for we have pretty much gone out. [Cheers.] I am glad to reciprocate with the very fulness of my heart every fraternal expression that has fallen from the lips of these gentlemen who have addressed me in your behalf. [Cheers.] I have not been saved from mistakes; probably I shall not be. I am sure of but one thing—I can declare that I have simply at heart the glory of the American nation, and the good of all its people. [Great and prolonged cheering.] I thank these companies of the State militia, one of whom I recognize as having done me the honor to attend the inaugural ceremony, for their presence. They are deserving, Sir (to the Governor), of your encouragement and that of the State of Alabama. They are the reserve army of the United States. It is our policy not to have a large regular army, but to have a trained militia that, in any exigency, will step to the defense of the country; and if that exigency shall ever arise—which God forbid—I know that you would respond as quickly and readily as any other State. [Cheers.]

THE GOVERNOR: You will find all Alabama at your back, Sir. [Continued cheering.]

I am glad to know that in addition to all this business you are doing, you are also attending to education and to those things that conduce to social order. The American home is the one thing we cannot afford to lose out of the American life. [Cheers.] As long as we have pure homes, and God-fearing, order-loving fathers and mothers to rear the children that are given to them, and to make these homes the abodes of order, cleanliness, piety and intelligence, the American society and the American union are safe. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Harrison spoke with great deliberation at first, but as he proceeded he caught the spirit of the occasion. The warm enthusiasm of his audience, the outbursts of applause, the eager faces, stirred his feelings, and before he concluded he was almost impassioned in his earnestness. It was a fine, outspoken, patriotic speech, and everybody was aroused and delighted, and showed it.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. (Luncheon Speech.)

A parade followed the speeches and a luncheon was served at the hotel in the afternoon. During the luncheon Mr. Rufus N. Rhoades, of the local reception committee, arose and proposed the health of the President of the United States. The toast was drunk standing. Amid the utmost enthusiasm the President responded briefly, saying:

PRAISE FOR BIRMINGHAM.

We have seen something of the marvelous material growth of Birmingham, and seen evidence of the great richness of your "black diamonds" and your iron, and now we see something of your home life. The many beautiful women whom we have had the happiness to meet, and some of whom are now with us, are the angels of your homes, and right glad we are to be favored by their presence. After all it is their homes which make a people great. We are glad to be here; for, really, you overwhelm us with kindness. [Long continued applause.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. (Address to Colored People.)

After the luncheon, the President, Secretary Rusk, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Mr. Russell Harrison and other members of the party were escorted by a committee of colored citizens to the colored Baptist Church, where a reception was held. Rev. Mr. Pettiford, the pastor, welcomed the President and introduced him. The President responded in a few words of cheer to his hearers. He counseled them to be industrious and economical. They were in the midst of one of the most remarkable developments in the history of the country and they must take advantage of their opportunities. Let them live in peace with their white friends and strive to be worthy citizens of a great city, a great State and a great nation.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker also made a few remarks. The party then went to their train and started immediately for Memphis.

APRIL 17—MEMPHIS, TENN.

It was early in the morning when the party arrived at Memphis, and by 9 o'clock all were in carriages and were driven up to the Court House Square, where the President was welcomed by Mayor Clapp. In response to the address of welcome the President said :

GROWTH OF THE COTTON STATES.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : The name of the city of Memphis was familiar to me in my early boyhood. Born and reared upon one of the tributaries of the great river upon which your city is located, these river marts of commerce were the familiar trading posts of the farmers of the Ohio Valley. I well remember when, on the shores of father's farm, the old "broad-horn" was loaded from the hay press and the corn crib to market with the plantations along the Lower Mississippi. I remember to have heard from him and the neighbors who constituted the crew of those pioneer craft of river navigation of the perils of these great waters ; of the snags and caving banks of

the Lower Mississippi. In those times these States were largely supplied with grain and forage from the Northwestern States. Here you were giving your attention to one or two great staple products, for which you found a large foreign market. I congratulate you that the progress of events has made you not less agricultural, but has diversified your agriculture so that you are not now wholly dependent upon these great staples for the income of your farms.

The benefits of this diversification are very great and the change symbolizes more than we at first realize. This change means that we are now coming to understand that meanness cannot be predicated of any honest industry. I rejoice that you are adding to diversified agriculture diversified manufacturing pursuits ; that you are turning your thought to compressing and spinning cotton as well as raising it. I know no reason why these cotton States, that produce 75 per cent. of the cotton of the world, should not spin the greater portion of it. I know no reason why they should export it as raw material, rather than as a manufactured product, holding in their midst the profits of this transformation of the raw material to the finished product. [Applause.]

THE MISSISSIPPI HIGHWAY OF COMMERCE.

I hope it may be so. I see evidence that the people are turning their attention to new industries, and are bringing into the midst of these farming communities a large population of artisans and laborers to consume at your own doors the product of your farms. I am glad that a liberal government is making this great waterway to the sea safe and capable of an uninterrupted use. I am glad that it is here making the shores of your own city convenient and safe, and that it is opening, north and south, an uninterrupted and cheap transportation for the products of these lands that lie along this great system of rivers. I am glad that it is bringing you in contact with ports of the Gulf that look out with near and inviting aspect toward a great trade in South America that we shall soon possess. I am glad to believe that these great river towns will speedily exchange their burdens with American ships at the mouth of the Mississippi to be transported to foreign ports under the flag of our country. [Great cheering.]

THE MAJORITY OUGHT TO RULE.

This government of ours is a compact of the people to be governed by a majority, expressing itself by lawful methods. [Cheers.] Everything in this country is to be brought to the measure of the law. I propose no other rule either as an individual or as a public

officer. I cannot in any degree let down this rule [Cries of "No" and cheers] without violating my official duty. There must be no other supremacy than that of lawful majorities. We must all come at last to this conclusion, that the supremacy of the law is the one supremacy in this country of ours. [Cheers.]

Now, my fellow citizens, I thank you for this warm and magnificent demonstration of your respect, accepting cordially the expression of the chief of your city government that you are a sincere, earnest, patriotic, devoted people. I beg to leave with you the suggestion that each in his place shall do what he can to maintain social order and public peace; that the lines here and everywhere shall be between the well-disposed and the ill-disposed.

SOUND WORDS TO EX-CONFEDERATES.

The effort of speech to this immense throng is too great for me. I beg to assure you that I carry from the great war no sentiment of ill-will to any. [Cheers.] I am glad that the Confederate soldier, confessing that defeat which has brought him blessings that would have been impossible otherwise, has been taken again into full participation in the administration of the government; that no penalties, limitations or other inflictions rest upon him. I have taken and can always take the hand of a brave Confederate soldier with confidence and respect. [Great cheering.]

I would put him under one yoke only, and that is the yoke that the victors in that struggle bore when they went home and laid off their uniforms—the yoke of the law and the obligation always to obey it. [Cheers.] Upon that platform, without distinction between the victors and the vanquished, we enter together upon possibilities as a people that we cannot overestimate. I believe the nation is lifting itself to a new life; that this flag shall float on unfamiliar seas and that this coming prosperity will be equally shared by all our people. [Prolonged cheering.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

It was 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon when the President reached Little Rock. The reception was cordial, and after an address of welcome by Governor Eagle, at the State House, the President replied as follows:

ADVICE FOR ARKANSAS.

GOVERNOR EAGLE AND FELLOW CITIZENS: No voice is large enough to compass this immense throng. But my heart is large

enough to receive all the gladness and joy of your great welcome here to-day. [Applause.] I thank you one and all for your presence, for the kind words of greeting which have been spoken by your Governor, and for these kind faces turned to me. In all this I see a great fraternity ; in all this I feel new impulses to a better discharge of every public and every private duty. I can not but feel that in consequence of this brief contact with you to-day I shall carry away a better knowledge of your State, its resources, its capabilities, and of the generous warm-heartedness of its people. We have a country whose greatness this meeting evidences, for there are here assembled masses of independent men. The commonwealth rests upon the free suffrage of its citizens and their devotion to the Constitution, and the flag is the bulwark of its life. [Cheers.] We have agreed, I am sure, that we will do no more fighting among ourselves. [Cries of "Good !" "good !" and cheers.] I may say to you confidentially that Senator Jones and I agreed several years ago, after observing together the rifle practice at Fort Snelling, that shooting had been reduced to such accuracy that war was too dangerous for either of us to engage in it. [Laughter and cheers.] But, my friends, I can not prolong this talk. Once already to-day in the dampness of this atmosphere I have attempted to speak, and therefore you will allow me to conclude by wishing for your State, for its Governor, and all its public officers, for all its citizens without exception, high or humble, the blessing of social order, peace and prosperity, the fruits of intelligence and piety. [Great cheering.]

APRIL 18—TEXARKANA, ARK.

It was nearly 12 o'clock when the train drew into Texarkana, but notwithstanding the lateness of the hour over 2000 people awaited the President's arrival. The band of music played "Dixie" from the time the train arrived until it left, with only an intermission for the President's speech, which was short. He spoke as follows :

Having had notice of your request that we stop here for a few moments, I have remained up in order to thank you for your expressed interest and for this very large and cordial demonstration. I have spoken several times during the day and am sure you will excuse me from attempting now, at midnight, to make a speech. I hope that prosperity is here and that it may abide with you. Thanking you again, I bid you good-night.

PALESTINE, TEXAS.

The great reception the President had all through Texas began at the very borders of the great Lone Star State. Governor Hogg with ex-Senator Reagan and a committee of ladies welcomed the President at Palestine at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the Governor made his formal address of welcome at that place. In replying to the welcoming speech the President said :

THE NURSERY OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

GOVERNOR HOGG AND FELLOW CITIZENS : It gives me pleasure to come this fresh morning into this great State, a kingdom without a king, an empire without an emperor, a State gigantic in proportions and matchless in resources, with diversified industries and infinite capacities to sustain a tremendous population, and to bring to every home where industry abides prosperity and comfort. Such homes, I am sure, are represented here this morning—the American home, where the father abides in the respect and the mother in the deep love of the children that sit about the fireside ; where all that makes us good is taught and the first rudiments of obedience to law, of orderly relations one to another are put into the young minds. Out of this comes social order ; on this rests the security of our country. The home is the training school for American citizenship. There we learn to defer to others ; selfishness is suppressed by the needs of those about us. There self-sacrifice, love and willingness to give ourselves for others are born.

I thank you that so many of you have come here this morning from such homes, and all of us are thankful together that peace rests upon our whole country. All of us have pledged ourselves that no sectional strife shall ever divide us, and that while abiding in peace with all the world we are, against all aggression, one mighty, united people. [Cheers.]

I desire to assure you, my countrymen, that in my heart I make no distinction between our people anywhere. [Cheers.] I have a deep desire that everywhere in all our States there shall be that profound respect for the will of the majority, expressed by our voters, that shall bring constant peace into all our communities. It is very kind of you to come here this morning before breakfast. Perhaps you are initiating me into the Texas habit—is it so?—of taking something before breakfast. [Laughter and cheers.] This exhilarating draught of good will you have given me this morning will not, I am sure, disturb either my digestion or comfort during this day. [Cheers.]

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

It was noon when the train arrived at Houston. A stop for one hour was made, and the party was met at the station by the Mayor and ex-Congressman Stewart. The President addressed the crowd which surrounded the depot as follows :

THE GREATNESS OF TEXAS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : Your faces all respond to the words of welcome which have been spoken in your behalf. We have been not only pleased but touched by the delicate and kindly expressions of regard which we have received since entering the State of Texas. I remained up last night until after midnight that I might not unconsciously pass into this great State, and I was called very early from my bed this morning to receive a draught of welcome, before I had breakfasted, from another Texas audience. You have a State whose greatness I think you have discovered.

A stranger can hardly hope to point out to you that which you have not already known. Perhaps Virginia and Kentucky have been heard to say more about their respective States than Texas ; but I think their voices are likely soon to be drowned by the enthusiastic and affectionate claims which you will present to the country for your great commonwealth. [Cheers.] You have the resources in some measure—in a great measure—of all the States gathered within your borders ; a soil adapted to the production of all the cereals and grasses ; and to this you add cotton, sugar and tobacco. You are very rightly diversifying your crops, because the history of intelligent farming shows that as the crops are diversified the people prosper.

DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE.

All is not staked upon the success of a single crop. You do well, therefore, to raise cotton, sugar and tobacco, and I am glad you are not neglecting cattle, sheep, hogs, corn and all the cereals. We have been trying to do what we could from Washington to make for you a larger and better market for your enormous meat products. [Cheers.] We have felt that the restrictions imposed by some of the European governments could not be fairly justified upon the ground stated by them. Already the Secretary of Agriculture—himself a farmer, who has with his own hands wrought in all the work of the farm—has succeeded in procuring the removal of some of these injurious restrictions, and has announced to the country that exportation of cattle has increased 100

per cent. in the last year. [Cheers.] I beg to assure you that these interests will have the most careful attention from the Government at Washington and from our representatives at foreign courts. It is believed that we have now by legislation a system of sanitary inspection of our meat products that, when once put in operation and examined by the European governments, will remove the last excuse for the exclusion of our meats from those foreign States.

Our time is so limited that I can scarcely say more than "thank you." We cannot at all repay you for this demonstration of welcome, but let me say that in all your prosperity I shall rejoice. I do desire that all our legislation and all our institutions and the combined energies of all our people shall work together for the common good of all our States and all our population. [Great cheering.] You have great resources of a material sort, and yet above all this I rejoice that the timely forethought of your public men has provided an unexampled school fund for the education of the children.

These things that partake of the life that is spiritual are better after all than the material. Indeed, there can be no true prosperity in any State or community where they are not thoughtfully fostered. Good social order, respect for the law, regard for other men's rights, orderly, peaceful administration are the essential things in any community. [Cheers.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The President reached Galveston at 3.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, April 18, but he did not make his great speech until after 6 o'clock that evening. The afternoon was taken up by a trip on the Mallory line steamship around the harbor to the jetties. This was followed by a parade and a shower of flowers. He arrived at the Beach Hotel just as the darkness of night came on. The President was escorted to the stand erected in front of the hotel and, amid the sound of the waves, and the stiff breezes of the Gulf, made his celebrated speech to the thousands gathered on the lawn and porches of the big hotel. It was the longest speech of the trip and perhaps has caused more comment than any other. It was as follows :

THE LONGEST SPEECH OF THE TRIP.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : We close to-night a whole week of travel, a whole week of hand-shaking, a whole week of talking. I have before me ten thousand miles of hand-shaking and speaking. And I am not, by reason of what this week has brought me, in voice to contend with the fine but rather strong Gulf breeze which pours in upon us to-night; and yet it comes to me laden with the fragrance of your welcome. [Cheers.] It comes with the softness, refreshment and grace which have accompanied all my intercourse with the people of Texas. [Great cheering.]

The magnificent and cordial demonstration which you have made in our honor to-day will always remain a bright and pleasant picture in my memory. [Great cheers.] I am glad to have been able to rest my eyes upon the city of Galveston. I am glad to have been able to traverse this harbor and to look upon that work which a liberal and united government has inaugurated for your benefit and for the benefit of the Northwest. [Great and prolonged cheers.] I have always believed that it was one of the undisputed functions of the general government to make these great waterways which penetrate our country and these harbors into which our shipping must come to receive the tribute of rail and river safe and easy of access.

AID FOR OUR HARBORS.

This ministering care should extend to our whole country, and I am glad that, adopting a policy with reference to the harbor work, here at least, which I insisted upon in a public message [great and prolonged cheering], the appropriation has been made adequate to a diligent and prompt completion of the work. [Great cheering.] In the past the government has undertaken too many things at once, and its annual appropriations have been so inadequate that the work of the engineers was much retarded and often seriously damaged in the interval of waiting for fresh appropriations.

It is a better policy, when a work has once been determined to be of national significance, that the appropriation should be sufficient to bring it speedily and without loss to a conclusion. [Great cheering.] I am glad that the scheme of the engineer for giving deep water to Galveston is thus to be prosecuted.

I have said some of our South Atlantic and Gulf ports occupy a most favorable position for the new commerce toward which we are reaching out our hands, and which is reaching out its hands to us. [Great cheering.] I am an economist in the sense that I would not waste one dollar of public money. But I am not an economist in the

sense that I would leave incomplete or suffer to lag any great work highly promotive of the true interests of our people. [Great cheering.]

We are great enough and rich enough to reach forward to grander conceptions than have entered the minds of some of our statesmen in the past. If you are content, I am not, that the nations of Europe shall absorb nearly the entire commerce of these near sister republics that lie south of us. It is naturally in large measure ours—ours by neighborhood, ours by nearness of access, ours by that sympathy that binds a hemisphere without a king. [Cheers.]

RECIPROCITY IS COMING.

The inauguration of the Three Americas Congress, or more properly the American Conference, the happy conduct of that meeting, the wise and comprehensive measures which were suggested by it, with the fraternal and kindly spirit that was manifested by our southern neighbors, has stimulated a desire in them and in our people for a larger intercourse of commerce and of friendship. The provisions of the bill passed at the last session, looking to a reciprocity of trade, not only met with my official approval, when I signed the bill, but with my zealous promotion before the bill was reported. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

Its provision concerning reciprocity is that we have placed upon our free list sugar, tea, coffee and hides, and have said to those nations from whom we receive these great staples: Give us free access to your ports for an equivalent amount of our produce in exchange, or we will re-impose duties upon the articles named. The law leaves it wholly to the Executive to negotiate these arrangements. It does not need that they shall take the form of a treaty.

They need not be submitted for the concurrence of the Senate. It only needs that we, having made our offer, shall receive their offer in return; and when they shall have made up an acceptable schedule of articles produced by us that shall have free access to their ports a proclamation by the President closes the whole business. [Cheers.] Already one treaty with that youngest of the South American republics, the great republic of Brazil, has been negotiated and proclaimed. I think, without disclosing an Executive secret, I may tell you that the arrangement with Brazil is not likely to abide in lonesomeness much longer [great and prolonged cheering]; that others are to follow, and that as a result of these trade arrangements the products of the United States, our meats, our bread-stuffs and certain lines of manufactured goods, are to find free or favored access to the ports of many of these South and Central Ameri-

can States. All the States will share in these benefits. We have had some analysis of the manifests of some of our steamers now sailing to South American ports, and in a single steamer it was found that twenty-five States contributed to the cargo.

AMERICAN MAILS ON AMERICAN SHIPS.

But we shall need something more. We shall need American steamships to carry American goods to these ports. [Great cheering.] The last Congress passed a bill appropriating about \$1,500,000, and authorized the Postmaster-General to contract with steamship companies for a period not exceeding ten years, for the carrying of the United States mail. The foreign mail service is the only mail service out of which the government has been making a net profit. We do not make a profit out of our land service.

There is an annual deficiency, which my good friend the Postmaster-General has been trying very hard to reduce or wipe out. The theory of our mail service is that it is for the people, that we are not to make a profit out of it, that we are to give them as cheap postage as is possible. We are, many of us, looking forward to a time when we shall have one-cent postage in this country. [Cheers.] We have been so close and penurious in dealing with our ships in the carrying of foreign mails that we have actually made revenues out of that business, not having spent for it what we have received from it. Now we propose to change that policy and to make more liberal contracts with American lines carrying American mail. [Cheers.]

THE SENSELESS CRY OF "SUBSIDY."

Some one may say we ought not to go into this business, that it is subsidy. But, my friend, every other great nation of the world has been doing it and is doing it to-day. Great Britain and France have built up their great steamship lines by government aid, and it seems to me our attitude with reference to that is aptly portrayed by an illustration I mentioned the other day. In olden times no wholesale merchant sent out traveling men to solicit custom, but he stood in his own store and waited for his customers. But presently some enterprising merchant began to send out men with their samples to seek the trade, to save the country buyer the cost of the trip to New York or Philadelphia, until finally that practice has become universal, and these active, intelligent traveling men are scurrying this country over, pushing and soliciting in their several lines of business. Now imagine some conservative merchant in New York saying to himself: "All this is wrong; the trade ought to come to me." If he should refuse to adopt

these modern methods what would be the result? He must adopt the new methods or go out of business. We have been refusing to adopt the universal method of our competitors in commerce to stimulate their shipping interest and have gone out of the business. [Laughter and cheers.] Encouraged by what your spokesman has said to-night, I venture to declare that I am in favor of going into business again, and when it is re-established I hope Galveston will be in the partnership. [Great cheers.]

A NEW COMMERCIAL ERA.

It has been the careful study of the Postmaster-General in preparing to execute the law to which I have referred to see how much increase in routes and ships we could secure by it. We have said to the few existing American lines: You must not treat this appropriation as a plate of soup, to be divided and consumed. You must give us new lines, new ships, increased trips and new ports of call. Already the steamship lines are looking over the routes to see what they can do, with a view of increasing their tonnage and establishing new lines.

The Postmaster-General has invited the attention and suggestion of all the boards of trade of all our sea-board cities. Undoubtedly you have received such a letter. This appropriation is for one year; what the future is to be must depend upon the deliberate judgment of the people. If during my term of office they shall strike down a law that I believe to be beneficial or destroy its energy by withholding appropriations, I shall bow to their will, but I shall feel great disappointment if we do not make an era for the revival of American commerce. I do much want that the time shall come when our citizens living in temporary exile in foreign ports shall now and then see steaming into these distant ports a fine modern man-of-war, flying the United States flag [cheers], with the best modern guns on her deck and a brave American crew in her fore-castle. [Cheers.] I want, also, that in these ports, so long unfamiliar with the American flag, there shall again be found our steamships and our sailing vessels flying the flag that we all love, and carrying from our shores the products that these men of toil have brought to them to exchange for the products of other climes.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

I think we should add to all this, and happily it is likely to be accomplished by individual efforts, the early completion of the Nicaragua Canal. [Cheers.] The Pacific coast should no longer be found by sea only by the passage of the Horn. The short route should be opened, and it will be, and then with this wondrous stirring among the people

of all our States, this awakening to new business plans and more careful and economical work, there will come great prosperity to all our people. Texas will spin more of the cotton that she raises.

The great States of the South will be in discontent with the old condition that made them simply agricultural States, and will rouse themselves to compete with the older manufacturing States of the North and East. [Cheers.] The vision I have, all the thoughts I have, of this matter, embrace all the States and all my countrymen. I do not think of it as a question of party; I think of it as a great American question. [Cheers.] By the invitation of the address which was made to me I have freely spoken my mind to you on these topics. I hope I have done so with no offense or impropriety. [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.]

I would not on an occasion so full of general good feeling as this obtrude anything that should induce division or dissent. For all who do dissent I have the most respectful tolerance. The views I hold are the result of some thought and investigation, and as they are questions of public concern I confidently submit them to the arbitrament of brave and enlightened American suffrage. [Applause and cheers.]

SUNDAY, APRIL 19th.

REST.

NO SPEECHES

APRIL 20—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

After a Sunday of rest the President started on Monday morning, April 20, on his ride across Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, to California. His first stop was at San Antonio. Here the greatest preparations had been made for a floral festival, but the rain somewhat interfered with the programme. However, the crowds were tremendous, notwithstanding the wet, and the Durand Opera House, where the President made his address, was packed with people. He spoke as follows :

A RAIN WORTH FIVE MILLIONS.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : I very much regret that frequent speaking in the open air during the past week and the very heavy atmosphere which we have this morning have somewhat impaired my voice. I am sure you will crown your hospitality and kindness by allowing me to speak to you very briefly. I sympathize with you in the distress which you felt that the day is so unpropitious for any street demonstration, but I have been told by one wise in such matters that this rain is worth \$5,000,000 to Western Texas. That being the case, it greatly moderates our regret. It has come to be a popular habit of attributing to the President whatever weather may happen on any demonstration in which he takes a part. I suppose I may claim credit this morning for this beneficial rain. [Applause.] I generously assure you that if it is worth as much money as my friend has estimated, I shall not take more than half that sum. [Laughter.] In visiting for a little while this historic city I had anticipated great pleasure in looking upon the remains of an earlier occupancy of this territory in which you now dwell. Our glance this morning must be brief and imperfect, but the history has been written and the traditions of these martyrdoms, which occurred here for liberty, are fresh in your minds and are still an inspiring story to be repeated to your children.

TEXAS UNDIVIDED.

I remember in my early boyhood to have heard in our family thrilling descriptions of the experiences of an uncle, whose name I bear, in some of those campaigns for freedom in Texas in which he took a part, so that the story to me goes back to those dim early recollections of childhood. I am glad to stand where those recol-

lections are revived and freshened, for they were events of momentous importance to this country, to this State and to the whole Union. I rejoice that you have here so great a commonwealth. The stipulations under which Texas came into the Union of the States, and which provided that that great Territory might be subdivided into five States, seem not to attract much attention in Texas now.

Indeed, as far as I can judge, no man would be able successfully to appeal to the suffrages of any hamlet in Texas upon the issue that the State should be divided at all. [Cheers.] The great industrial capacities which you have, the beneficent climate that spreads over much of your vast territory, the great variety of productions which your soil and climate render possible, give a promise for the future of a prominence among the great States of the Union that seems to me can scarcely fail to bring Texas to the front rank. [Cheers.] You are only now beginning to plow this vast stretch of land. You are only now beginning to diversify those interests, to emancipate yourselves by producing at home in your fields all of those products which are necessary to comfortable existence.

I hope you will soon add, indeed, you are now largely adding, to this diversity of agricultural pursuits, a diversity of mechanical pursuits. The advantages which you have to transmute the great production of the field into the manufactured product are very great. There can be certainly no reason why a very large part of the million bales of cotton which you produce should not be spun in Texas. [Cheers.] I hope your people will more and more turn their thoughts to this matter, for just in proportion as a community or State suitably divides its energies among various industries, so does it retain the wealth it produces and increase its population. [Applause.]

FREEDOM BETTER THAN MERE BIGNESS.

A great Englishman, visiting this country some time ago, in speaking of the impressions which were made upon his mind, said he was constantly asked as he traveled through the country, whether he was not amazed at its territorial extent. He said while this, of course, was a notable incident of travel, he wondered that we did not forget all our bigness of territory in a contemplation of the great spectacle we presented as a free people in organized and peaceful community. He regarded this side of our country and her institutions as much more important than its material development, or its territorial extent, and he was right in that judgment.

My fellow citizens, the pride of America, that which should attract the admiration and has attracted the imagination of many people upon the face of the earth, is our system of government. [Applause.] I am glad to know and to have expressed my satisfaction before, that, here in this State of Texas, you are giving attention to education; that you have been able to erect a school fund, the interest upon which promises a most magnificent endowment for your common schools. These schools are the pride and safety of your State. They gather into them upon a common level with us, and I hope with you, the children of the rich and poor. In the State in which I dwell everybody's children attend the common schools.

This lesson of equality, the perfect system which has been developed by this method of instruction, is training a valued class of citizens to take up the responsibilities of government when we shall lay them down. [Applause.] I hope every one of your communities, even your scattered rural communities, will pursue this good work. I am sure this hope is shared by my honored host, Gov. Hogg, who sits beside me—[applause]—and who, in the discharge of his public duties, can influence the progress of this great measure. No material greatness, no wealth, no accumulation of splendor is to be compared with those humble and homely virtues which have generally characterized our American homes.

The safety of the State, the good order of the community—all that is good—the capacity, indeed, to produce material wealth, is dependent upon intelligence and social order. [Applause.] Wealth and commerce are timid creatures; they must be assured that the nest will be safe before they build. So it is always in those communities where the most perfect order is maintained, where intelligence is protected, where the church of God and the institutions of religion are revered and respected, that we find the largest development in material wealth. [Applause.]

Thanking you for your cordial greeting, thanking all your people, and especially the Governor of your State, for courtesies which have been unailing; for a cordiality and friendliness that has not found any stint or repression in the fact that we are of different political opinions [great cheering]. I beg to thank you for this special manifestation of respect, and to ask you to excuse me from further speech. I shall follow such arrangements as your committee have made, and shall be glad if in those arrangements there is some provision by which I may meet as many of you as possible individually. [Prolonged cheering.]

APRIL 21—DEL RIO, TEXAS.

One of the incidents of the run from San Antonio to El Paso was the hearty reception given the President at the village of Del Rio, Texas. The inhabitants, mostly of Mexican origin, turned out in full force, and the school children presented an address of welcome. The whole village was brilliantly decorated with American colors and flowers. The President was called upon for a speech and responded as follows:

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN MEAT PRODUCTS

MY FRIENDS: I had supposed when we left San Antonio that we were not to be stopped very often between that point and El Paso with such assemblages of our fellow citizens. We had settled down to an easy way of living on the train, and I had supposed that speech-making would not be taken up until to-morrow. I thank you most cordially for this friendly evidence of your interest, and I assure you that all of these matters to which your spokesman has alluded, are having the most careful consideration of the authorities at Washington. The Secretary of Agriculture, who is with me on the train, has been diligent in an effort to open European markets for American meats, and he has succeeded so far that our exportation has very largely increased in the last year. It is our hope that these restrictions may still further be removed, and that American meat products may have a still larger market in Europe than they have had for very many years past. The inspections now provided by law certainly must remove every reasonable objection to the use of American meats; for we shall demonstrate to them that they are perfectly wholesome and pure. I want to say, from the time of my induction into office until this hour, I have had before me constantly the need of the American farmer for a larger market for his products. (Cries of "Good, good," and cheers.) Whatever we can do to accomplish that will be done. I want to thank the public school children for this address which they have placed in my hands. What a blessed thing it is that the public school system is found with the pioneer! It follows the buffalo very closely. I am glad to find that your children are being trained in intelligence, and in those moral restraints which shall make them good citizens. I thank you for your kindly presence.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

It was a great and motley throng that greeted President Harrison at El Paso on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock (Pacific time). Americans, Indians and Mexicans made up the throng, and on the platform beside the President stood the Governor of the Mexican State of Chihuahua, who brought the compliments of President Diaz of Mexico to President Harrison of the United States. The President spoke as follows :

A GATEWAY OF COMMERCE AND OF FRIENDSHIP.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been journeying for several days throughout the great State of Texas. We are now about to leave her territory and receive from you this parting salutation. Our entrance into the State was with every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm. This is a fitting close to the magnificent expression which the people of this State have given to us. I am glad to stand at this gateway of trade with the great republic of Mexico. [Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.] I am glad to know that it is not only a gateway of commerce, but a gateway of friendship [cheers]; that not only do these hurrying vehicles of commerce bear the products of the fields and mines in mutual exchange, but that they have facilitated those personal relations which have promoted and must yet more promote the friendliness of two independent liberty-loving peoples. [Cheers.]

I receive with great satisfaction these tributes of respect which have been brought to me by the Governor of Chihuahua and the representatives of the army of Mexico. [Cheers.] I desire to return to them and through them to the people of Mexico and to that illustrious and progressive statesman who presides over her destinies [cheers] not only my sincere personal regard, but an assurance of the friendliness and respect of the American Government and the American people. I look forward with interest to a larger development of our trade; to the opening of new lines of commerce and new avenues of friendship. We have passed that era in our history, I hope, when we were aggressive and unpleasant neighbors. We do not covet the territory of any other people [cheers], but do covet their friendship and those trade exchanges which are mutually profitable. [Cheers.]

THE FOUNDATION OF SOCIAL ORDER.

And now to you, my fellow citizens, I bring congratulations for the rapid development which you are making here, and extend the most cordial good wishes for the realization of every hope you have for El Paso and its neighborhood. [Cheers.] All republics are builded on the respect and confidence of the people. They are enduring and stable as their institutions and their rulers continue to preserve their respect. I rejoice that those influences that tend to soften the asperities of human life—the home, the school and the church—have kept pace with the enterprises of commerce, and are established here among you. All commerce and trade rest upon the foundation of social order.

You cannot attract an increased citizenship except as you give to the world a reputation for social order [cheers], in which crime is suppressed, in which the rights of the humble are respected [cheers], and where the courts stand as the safe bulwark of the personal and public rights of every citizen, however poor. [Cheers.] I trust that as your city grows you will see that these foundations are carefully and broadly laid, and then you may hope that the superstructure, magnificent in its dimensions, perfect in its security and grace, shall rise in your midst. [Cheers.]

BLESSINGS TO VICTORS AND VANQUISHED.

I am glad to meet my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic [cheers], the survivors of the grand struggle for the Union. It was one of the few wars in history that brought blessings to the "victors and vanquished," and was followed by no proscriptions, no block, no executions, but by the reception of those who had striven for the destruction of the country into friendly citizenship, laying upon them no yoke that was not borne by the veterans, that of obedience to the law and a due respect for the rights of others. [Cheers.]

Again, Sir (to the Mexican representative), I thank you for the friendly greeting you have brought from across this narrow river that separates us, and to you, my fellow countrymen, I extend my thanks and bid you good-bye. [Prolonged cheers.]

ON THE NEW MEXICO PLAINS.

As the train was speeding over the plains to New Mexico, Governor Prince made the following address of welcome to the President :

GOV. PRINCE'S WELCOME.

As we crossed the Rio Grande we entered the confines of New Mexico, and I wish on behalf of all our people to express our high gratification at your visit and to extend our heartiest welcome to the Territory. We welcome you not only as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, but especially as the President, who has shown the greatest interest in our welfare and who has done the most to promote it. Thirteen Presidents have held office since New Mexico became part of the United States, but no Presidential utterance ever referred to our Territory and our interests until you did so in your annual message in 1889, when you urged action by Congress for the speedy settlement of our land titles. For forty years New Mexico has suffered from the uncertainty of these titles, and that message, supplemented by the special message of last July, and by the active interest of members of the Cabinet, has brought to us the greatest boon in our history and opened a future of vast prosperity. Our people feel the deepest gratitude for this recognition and timely aid, and our official welcome is made personally more heartfelt on this account.

The President responded briefly, thanking the Governor for his words of welcome, and assured him of the interest he felt in the people of the territory.

DEMING, NEW MEXICO.

The President was received with military salutes and a great display of bunting at Deming, New Mexico. In reply to the speech of welcome, he said :

NEW MEXICO LAND TITLES.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : It gives me great pleasure to tarry for a moment here and to receive out on these broad and sandy plains the same evidence of friendliness that has greeted me in the States. I feel great interest in your people, and thinking that you have labored under a disadvantage by reason of the unsettled state of your land titles, because no country can settle up and become populous while the titles to its land remain insecure, it was my pleasure to urge upon Congress, both in a general and special message, the establishment of a special land court to settle this question once for all. [Cheers.]

I am glad that the statute is now a law, and immediately upon my return from this trip I expect to announce the judges of that

court, and to set them immediately to work upon these cases, so that you shall certainly, within two years, have all these questions settled. I hope you will then see an increase of population that has not as yet been possible, and which will tend to develop your great mineral resources and open up your lands to settlement. Thanking you, on behalf of our party, for this pleasant greeting, I bid you good-bye. [Cheers.]

LORDSBURG, NEW MEXICO.

It was 3.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, April 21, when the President's train stopped at Lordsburg, New Mexico. Postmaster Kenzie, on behalf of the citizens, welcomed the President, and presented him with a case of elegant silver, mined in the vicinity. The case was inscribed :

"Protect the chief industry of our Territories. Give us free coinage of silver."

The President, in accepting the gift, responded :

I thank you very much for this elegant souvenir, and assure you due care will be taken of your interests.

Three cheers were given as the train drew out of the station.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

A short stop was made at Tucson, Arizona, which was brilliantly illuminated in the President's honor. The train arrived promptly on time, and after a military salute the President spoke to the crowd. He said :

PROGRESS OF THE TERRITORIES.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : It is surprising as well as gratifying to see so many friends assembled to greet us on our arrival at Tucson to-night. I beg to assure you that the interests of the Territories are very close to my heart. By reason of my service as Chairman of the Territory Committee in the United States Senate, I was brought to study in very closely the needs of the Territories. I have had great pleasure issuing the proclamations admitting five Territories to the sisterhood of States since I became President. I realize the condition of the

people of the Territory without having representation in Congress as one of disadvantage, and I am friendly to the suggestion that these Territories, as they have sufficient population to sustain a State government and to secure suitable administration of their own affairs shall be received into the Union. [Cheers.] It will be gratifying to me if you shall come into that condition during the time that I occupy the Presidential chair. [Cheers.] I thank you again for your cordial demonstration, and beg to present to you that gentleman of the Cabinet who has charge of the postal affairs, Mr. Wanamaker. [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Wanamaker made a few remarks.

APRIL 22—INDIO, CAL.

The heat and dust in crossing the Colorado Desert had nearly worn out the party, but as they entered the beautiful valley on the borders of California the President was greeted at Indio by a tremendous crowd of people, among whom were many Indians, including Chief Cabezon, chief of the Indio tribe of Indians, who is over 100 years of age. The chief presented an address to the President. Governor Markham, of California, met the party at this place, and in a long speech welcomed the President to California.

LOOKING FORWARD TO CALIFORNIA.

The President, in reply, said he would not undertake, while almost choked with the dust of the plains he had just left, to say all that he hoped to say in the way of pleasant greetings to the citizens of California. Some time, when he had been refreshed by their olive oil and their vineyards, he would endeavor to express his gratification at being able to visit California. He had long desired to visit California, and it was the objective point of this trip. He had seen the northern coast and Puget Sound, but had never before been able to see California. He remembered from boyhood the excitement of the discovery of gold, and had always distantly followed California's growth and progress. The acquisition of California was second only to that of Louisiana and the control of the Mississippi River. It secured us this great coast, and made impossible the ownership of a

foreign power on any of our coast line. It has helped to perfect our magnificent isolation, which is our great protection against foreign aggression. He thanked the Governor and committee for their kindly reception, and assured them that if he should have any complaints to make of his treatment in California it would be because its people had been too hospitable.

COLTON, CAL.

The party arrived at Colton early in the morning of Wednesday, and were welcomed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, nearly all of whom pressed up to the platform of the train and shook hands with the President, who was introduced by Governor Markham and made the following address :

3500 MILES OF FRIENDLY GREETING.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: We have traveled now something more than 3500 miles. They have been 3500 miles of cordial greeting from my fellow citizens ; they have been 3500 miles of perpetual talk. It would require a brain more fertile in resources, more diversified in its operations than the State of California in its productions, to say something original or interesting at each one of these stopping places; but I can say always with a warm heart to my fellow citizens who greet me so cordially, who look to me out of such kindly faces, I thank you ; I am your servant in all things that will conduce to the general prosperity and happiness of the American people.

Remote from us of the far East in distance, we are united to you not only by the ties of a common citizenship, by the reverence and honor we joyfully give to the one flag, but by those interchanges of emigration which have brought so many of the people of the older States to you. At every station where I have stopped since entering California some Hoosier has reached up his hand to greet me (laughter and cheers), and the omnipresent Ohio man, of course, I have found everywhere. I was assured by these gentlemen that they were making their full contributions to the development of your country, and that they have possessed themselves of their fair share of it.

I have been greatly pleased this morning to come out of the land of the desert and the drifting sand into this land of homes and smiling women and bright children. I have been glad to see these beautiful gardens and these fertile fields, and to know that you

are now, by the economical collection and distribution of the waters of the hills, making all these valleys to smile like the garden of Eden. We do not come as spies to look at your land with any view of dispossessing you, as the original spies went into Palestine. We come simply to exchange friendly greetings, and we shall hope to carry away nothing that does not belong to us. (Cheers).

If we shall leave your happy and prosperous State freighted with your good will and love, as we shall leave ours with you, it will be a happy exchange. (Cheers.)

ONTARIO, CAL.

On arrival at Ontario a most cordial reception was given to the President, and his train was literally filled with floral offerings. A crowd gathered around and shook hands with the President, and one little boy approached Mr. Harrison and said, "I was named after Grover Cleveland, but I take this opportunity of wishing you every blessing." The President shook his hand cordially and wished him well.

THREE CHEERS FOR IRRIGATION.

In response to repeated calls for a speech the President said he thanked them very much, but he had been under such stress in the way of speech-making that they would have to wait until his brain was irrigated before he had anything else to say. Some one in the crowd here proposed three cheers for irrigation, and the response was heartily given. The President, continuing, said he was glad to look into the faces of American citizens; that he did not believe such assemblages of bright, intelligent, industrious, thrifty people could be brought together anywhere else in the world as were gathered about the railroad stations passed by him on his trip through the country. The faces of the people showed that they came from good homes, where there were good fathers and mothers, who were held in reverence and respect by their children.

As the President finished speaking three rousing cheers were given and a shower of bouquets were thrown at the train of the party. One large bunch of roses hit the President—who was

standing on the rear platform of his car—in the eye, causing a bad wound which gave him some annoyance for several days afterwards.

BANNING, CAL.

A short stop was made at Banning, and the President listened to an address of welcome by Mr. Louis Munson, editor of the *Banning Herald*. The President replied in a few words thanking Mr. Munson and the citizens for their welcome. Two days after this, as the President was entering Arlington, near Riverside, Cal., Mr. Munson, who had come across the country to welcome the party again, was stricken with heart disease and died as the train passed by. The sad incident caused the President and the party much sorrow, for they remembered with pleasure the gentleman and his happy address of two days before.

POMONA, CAL.

At Pomona a large committee took charge of the President's car and decorated it with floral banners and garlands. Each person in his party was presented with baskets of flowers and fruits. The President, when he appeared on the rear platform of his car, was loudly cheered, and made the following speech :

NEW IMPULSES TO PUBLIC DUTY.

This cordial demonstration of respect, these friendly greetings, make me your debtor. I beg to thank you for it all, and out of such gatherings as these, out of the friendly manifestations you have given me on my entrance to California, I hope to get new impulses to a more faithful and diligent discharge of the public duties which my fellow citizens have devolved upon me. No man can feel himself adequate to these responsible functions, but I am sure if you shall judge your public servants to be conscientiously devoted to your interests, to the bringing to the discharge of their public duties a con-

scientious fidelity and the best intelligence with which they are endowed, you will pardon any shortcoming. Again, I thank you for your friendliness and beg you to excuse me from further speech.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the President reached Los Angeles. He was driven through the town and pelted with flowers by the school children, and at the grand stand, erected in the centre of the city, he was welcomed by the Mayor. In reply he made the following address :

GLORIFYING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : My stay among you will not be long enough to form an individual judgment of the quality of your people, but it has been long enough already to get a large idea of the number of them. [Cheers.] I beg of you to accept my sincere thanks for this magnificent demonstration of your respect. I do not at all assume that these huzzas and streamers and banners with which you have greeted me to-day are a tribute to me individually. I receive them as a most assuring demonstration of the love of the people of California for American institutions. [Great and prolonged cheering.] And well are these institutions worthy of all honor. The flag that you have displayed here to-day, the one flag, the banner of the free and the symbol of the indissoluble union of the States, is worthy of the affections of our people. Men have died for it on the field of battle ; women have consecrated it with their tears and prayers as they placed the standard in the hands of brave men on the morning of battle. It is historically full of tender interest and pride. It has a glorious story on the sea in those times when the American navy maintained our prestige and successfully beat the navies of our great antagonist. [Cheers.]

A MAGNIFICENT DOMAIN.

It has a proud record from the time of our great struggle for independence down to the last sad conflict between our own citizens. We bless God to-day that these brave men who, working out His purpose on the field of battle, made it again the symbol of a united people. (Cheers.) Our institutions, of which this flag is an emblem, are free institutions. These men and women into whose faces I look are free men and women. I do not honor you by my presence here

to-day. I hold my trust from you and you honor me in this reception. (Great cheers.) This magnificent domain on the Pacific coast, seized for the Union by the energy and courage and wise forethought of Frémont and his associates, is essential to our perfection. Nothing more important in territorial extension, unless it be the purchase of the territory of Louisiana and the control of the Mississippi River, has ever occurred in our national history. (Great cheering.) We touch two oceans, and on both we have built commonwealths and great cities, thus securing in that territory individuality and association, which give us an assurance of perpetual peace. (Cheers.) No great conflict of arms can ever take place on American soil if we are true to ourselves and have forever determined that no civil conflict shall again rend our country. (Cheers.)

OUR PORTS SHALL BE SAFE.

We are a peace-loving nation, and yet we cannot be sure that everybody else will be peaceful, and therefore I am glad that by the general consent of our people and by the liberal appropriations from Congress, we are putting on the sea some of the best vessels of their class afloat [cheers], and that we are now prepared to put upon their decks as good guns as are made in the world; and when we have completed our programme ship by ship, we will put in their forecastles as brave Jack Tars as serve under any flag. [Great cheering.] The provident care of our government should be given to your sea-coast defenses until all these great ports of the Atlantic and Pacific are made safe. [Cheers.]

But, my countrymen, this audience overmatches a voice that has been in exercise from Roanoke, Va., to Los Angeles. I beg you, therefore, again to receive my most hearty thanks and excuse me from further speech. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

After dinner the President was escorted to the pavilion at Los Angeles and a reception was held. An attempt was made at hand-shaking, but the crowd was so great that the President had to desist, and he addressed the people instead, speaking as follows:

A NON-PARTISAN GREETING.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the warm greeting that you have given me and the royal welcome you have extended to

my party and myself to your lovely city. I am thoroughly aware of the non-partisan character of this gathering, and appreciate the good will with which you have gathered here in this vast building to receive me. I had a touching evidence of the non-partisan character of this gathering—and the good will as well—just now when a man said to me: “I want to shake hands with you, even if I did lose a thousand dollars on your election.” There will be no trouble to keep the flame of patriotism and love of country glowing so long as the American people thus manifest their loyalty to the officers whom the will of the people has placed in power. I thank you again for your good will and hearty welcome.

APRIL 23—SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The President arrived at San Diego at 7:30 o'clock, Thursday, April 23, and went at once to Coronado Beach Hotel. Here he was met by the Indiana residents of San Diego, who presented him with an address of welcome. Mr. Wright made the presentation speech. The President responded as follows:

INTERMINGLING.

MY FRIENDS: I regret that I can only say thank you. Our time is now due to the citizens of San Diego and I have promised not to detain that committee. It is particularly pleasurable to me to see, as I have done at almost every station where our train stopped, some Indianian, who stretched up the hand of old neighborhood to greet me as I passed along. It is this intermingling of our people which sustains the merit of the home. The Yankee intermingles with the Illinoisian, the Hoosier with the Sucker and the people of the South with them all; and it is this commingling which gives that unity which marks the American nation.

I am glad to know that there are so many of you here, and as I said to some Hoosiers as I came along, I hope you have secured your share of these blessings.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The formal address of welcome to San Diego was made by Mayor Gunn. A parade through the city came immediately after breakfast and ended at the grand stand in front of the Plaza.

Mayor Gunn read his address of welcome, and when he finished the President arose, amid a storm of applause, and answered as follows :

OUR SOUTHWESTERN-MOST HARBOR.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : I am in slavery to a railroad schedule and have but a few moments longer to tarry in your beautiful city. If there were no other reward for our journey across the continent, we have seen to-day about your magnificent harbor that which would have repaid us for all the toil of travel. [Applause.]

I do not come to tell you anything about California, for I have perceived in my intercourse with Californians in the East and during this brief stay among you, that already you know all about California. [Laughter.]

You are, indeed, most happily situated. Every element that makes life comfortable is here; every possibility that makes life successful and prosperous is here, and I am sure, as I look into those kindly, upturned faces, that your homes have as healthful a moral atmosphere as the natural one that God has spread over your smiling land.

It is with regret that we now part from you. The welcome you have extended to us is magnificent, kindly and tasteful. We shall carry away the most pleasant impression, and shall wish for you all that you anticipate in your largest dreams for your beautiful city—[cheers]—that your harbor may be full of foreign and coastwise traffic, that it may not be long until the passage of our naval and merchant marine shall not be by the Horn, but by Nicaragua. [Cheers.] I believe that great enterprise, which is to bring your commerce into nearer and cheaper contact with the Atlantic seaboard cities, both of this continent and of South America, will not be long delayed.

And now, again, with most grateful thanks for your friendly attention in my own behalf and in behalf of all who journey with me, I bid you a most kindly farewell. [Prolonged cheers.]

GREETING FROM PRESIDENT DIAZ OF MEXICO.

When the President finished his address to the citizens, Governor Torres of Lower California, in his uniform of Major-General of the Mexican Army, arose and, approaching the President, said :

I have received a telegram which I have the honor to read to you. The translation is as follows :

"It has come to my knowledge that the President of the United States, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, shall visit San Diego on the 23d instant, and I let you know it, so that you may call to congratulate him in my name and present him with my compliments.

"(Signed)

PORFIRIO DIAZ."

Replying to Governor Torres, the President said :

GOOD WILL FOR MEXICO.

GOVERNOR TORRES: This message from that progressive and intelligent gentleman who presides over the destinies of our sister Republic is most grateful to me. I assure you that all our people, that the Government, through all its instituted authorities, entertain for President Diaz and for the chivalrous people over which he presides the most friendly sentiments of respect. (Cheers and applause.) We covet, Sir, your good will and those mutual exchanges which are mutually profitable, and we hope that the two Republics may forever dwell in fraternal peace.

As the President sat down Governor Torres remarked: "The Mexican people respond heartily to your kind wishes."

SANTA ANA, CAL.

A short stop was made at Santa Ana on the return from San Diego. It was the first of a number of short visits to the cities of Southern California. A great crowd had gathered around the stand near the depot, and among them were school children and veterans of the civil war. Hon. W. H. Spurgeon, the patriarchal father and founder of the city, introduced the President, and Prof. Manley delivered the address of welcome. When he finished the President advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows.

A POLICY BROAD AS THE CONTINENT.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I have already proved your hospitality. It is very, very generous, and it is very graceful. I have but one doubt in regard to it, and that is whether I can stand so much of it. [Laughter and applause.] It has given me great gladness of heart to look into your faces. I have been discharging some public business far remote from you, and I hope with some concern for your interest.

for I have tried to take a wide view of public questions and to have in my mind a thought of the people of this great land.

Our politics should be as broad as the territory over which our people have spread. It is a part of the history of the country which has always kept in memory the safety and interests of those who pushed civilization to the Rocky Mountains and over its rugged peaks into these fruitful valleys. I am glad to see here this afternoon these little children. The order in which they have assembled gives me assurance that they have come from the schoolhouses, those nurseries of knowledge and common interests in our American States.

I am glad that you grow not only the olive tree in your garden, but that to the olive trees that are planted in the household and bloom about your table you give your greatest attention. Now thanking you very kindly, and confessing very humbly that I am not able to repay you for your generous welcome, and leaving to all these little ones my best hopes for useful, prosperous and honorable lives, I bid you all good-bye.

ORANGE, CAL.

A short stop was made at Orange, and a great crowd welcomed the President. In response to an address of welcome Mr. Harrison thanked the committee for their kind words and the people for their welcoming cheers and presence.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.

The President arrived at South Riverside at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He left the train and was photographed standing on a low platform with his left hand resting on a column of block tin, mined and manufactured in the immediate vicinity. Arriving at Arlington Station, a procession was formed and proceeded to Riverside. Here at least 10,000 people welcomed the distinguished visitors. The President visited the orange groves and plucked some of the fruit. On the return to the train the President stopped in front of the High School, and after being introduced by Hon. S. C. Evans, spoke as follows :

A GLORIOUS FRUITAGE.

My trip from Washington has been full of pleasures and surprises, but nothing has given me greater surprise and more pleasure than the drive of this afternoon through this beautiful valley of Riverside. I am glad you are interested in the cultivation of children as well as oranges, and I trust that they may be kept as free from evil as your orange orchards are from weeds. Then will the fruitage of their young lives be as glorious as that of your orchards is famous. As the time for our departure has already arrived, I can only repeat the pleasure it has afforded me to have met you, the remembrance of which shall always give rise to thoughts of greatest delight. Good afternoon and good-bye.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

A few minutes were given to San Bernardino. The train was surrounded immediately after stopping by a large crowd of people, and in response to an address of welcome by the Mayor, the President responded as follows :

ONE PEOPLE, EAST AND WEST.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : I can only repeat to you what I have already had occasion to say to many similar audiences assembled in California, that I am delighted with my visit to the Pacific coast; that much as I had heard of the richness and high cultivation, what I have seen to-day in this great valley has far surpassed my expectations. You have subdued an unpromising soil and made it blossom as the rose; but better than all the fruits and harvests, and better than all the products of the field is this intelligent population which out of their kindly faces extend to us a greeting wherever we go.

I am glad, coming from the far East, to observe how greatly our people are alike. But that is not surprising, because I find all through this valley many Hoosiers and Buckeyes I knew at home. It is not singular that you should be alike when you are really and truly the same people, not only in lineage and general characteristics, but the same men and women we have known in the older States. And now I thank you again, and beg you will excuse me from further speech, with the assurance that if it were in my power I would double the rich blessings which you already enjoy. [Cheers.]

PASADENA, CAL.

The Presidential train rolled into Pasadena at 7.30 P.M., April 23d. The town was beautifully illuminated, and amid firing of cannon, ringing of bells and the cheering of the populace the President left the train and drove to the hotel. Huge bonfires lighted the route of the procession, and soldiers and civil organizations escorted the President to the hotel. A short public reception followed the arrival. The party were entertained by a banquet at night, and in response to the toast by the postmaster, W. U. Masters, to the President, Mr. Harrison responded as follows :

HOOSIERS EVERYWHERE.

GENTLEMEN : I beg you to accept my thanks for this banquet spread in honor of this community of strangers who have dropped in upon you to-night. We come to you after dark. I am not, therefore, prepared to speak of Pasadena. When the sun shall have lightened your landscape again, and our expectant eyes shall have rested upon its glories, I shall be able to give you my impressions of your city, which I am already prepared to believe is one of the gems in the crown of California. [Applause.]

Perhaps no other place in California has by name been more familiar to me than Pasadena, if you except your great commercial city of San Francisco. That comes from the fact that many of your early settlers were Indiana friends. I am glad to meet some of these friends here to-night. It is pleasant to renew these old acquaintances, to find that they have been received with esteem in this new community. I have found a line of Hoosiers all along these railroads we have been traversing.

Everywhere our train has stopped some Hoosier has lifted his hand to me, and often by dozens. As I said the other day, Ohio men identify themselves to me by reason of that State being my birth-place, but it is not a surprise to me to find an Ohio man anywhere. [Laughter.] Ohio people are especially apt to be found in the vicinity of a public office. [Laughter.] I suppose whatever good fortune has come to me in the way of political preferment must be traced to the fact that I am a Buckeye by birth. [Laughter.] And now I thank you most cordially again for your attention and kindness. California has been full of the most affectionate interest to us. I have never

looked into the faces of a more happy and intelligent people than those I have seen on the Pacific coast. [Applause.]

You occupy the most important position in the sisterhood of States, stretching for these several hundred miles along the Pacific shore. You have fortunate birth, and your history has been a succession of fortunate surprises. You have wrought out here great achievements in converting these plains that seemed to be so unpromising to the eye into such gardens as cannot be seen anywhere else upon the continent. [Applause.]

And now, when I remind you that bedtime was 1 o'clock last night and the reveille sounded at 6 o'clock this morning on our car, I am sure you will permit me to say good-night. [Applause.]

APRIL 24—SAN FERNANDO, CAL.

The first stop after leaving Pasadena on Friday morning for Santa Barbara was San Fernando. The train stopped under a floral arch, and the President was introduced by William H. Hawks (formerly of Indiana), and spoke as follows :

It is very pleasant to see you this morning, and especially to be greeted by an old Indiana neighbor resident now among you. I hope he is held in the same estimation here as he was in Indiana. I thank you all for your friendly greeting.

SANTA PAULA, CAL.

One of the first things that greeted the President on arriving at Santa Paula was an immense floral sign-board, twelve feet long and three feet broad, made of callas. Across its face was the word "Welcome," in red geraniums. Just as the train stopped, a committee of citizens boarded it, and presented the President with a floral tribute, representing a five-foot model of an oil derrick. The crowd called for a speech, and the President, appearing on the platform of his car, addressed them as follows :

A HAPPY AND CONTENTED PEOPLE.

MY FRIENDS : I cannot feel myself a stranger in this State, so distant from home, when I am greeted by some familiar faces from my Indiana home at almost every station. Your fellow citizen who has

spoken in your behalf was an old-time Indianapolis friend. I hope he is held in the same esteem in which he was held by the people among whom he spent his early years as a boy and man. (Cries of "He is.") That you should have gone to the pains to make such magnificent decorations and to come out in such large numbers for this momentary greeting, very deeply touches my heart.

I have never seen in any State of the Union what seems to me to be a more happy and contented people than I have seen this morning. Your soil and sun are genial, healthful and productive, and I have no doubt that these genial and kindly influences are manifested in the homes that are represented here, and that there is sunshine in the household as well as in the fields; that there is contentment and love and sweetness in these homes as well as in these gardens that are so adorned with flowers. Our pathway has been strewn with flowers; we have literally driven for miles over flowers that in the East would have been priceless, and these favors have all been accompanied with manifestations of friendliness for which I am very grateful, and everywhere there has been set up as having greater glory than sunshine, greater glory than flowers, this flag of our country. (Applause.) Everywhere I have been greeted by some of these comrades, veterans of the late war, whose presence among you should be the inspiration to increased patriotism and loyalty. I bid them affectionate greeting, and am sorry that I cannot tarry with them longer. (Cheers.)

SAN BUENA VENTURA, CAL.

Before reaching Santa Barbara, a stop of fifteen minutes was made at San Buena Ventura. Here the President was greeted by the local militia and the G. A. R. A committee of ladies presented him with several baskets of flowers and Japanese plums. Ex-Congressman Vandever welcomed the party, and in response to the general call from the crowd, the President replied as follows :

MY FRIENDS : I am very glad to meet my old friend and your former representative, General Vandever. I have had some surprise at almost every station at which we have stopped. I did not know until he came upon the platform that this was his home. I have not time to make a speech, and I have not the voice to make one. I can only say of these hearty and friendly Californians that my hear-

is deeply touched with this evidence of friendly regard. You have strewn my way with flowers ; you have graced every occasion, even the briefest stop, with a most friendly greeting, and I assure you that we are most grateful for it all. You are fortunate in your location among the States ; and I am sure that in all this great republic nowhere is there a more loyal and patriotic people than we have here on the Pacific coast. I thank you again for this greeting. (Cheers.)

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

The beautiful Spanish reception at Santa Barbara was especially grateful to the President. He enjoyed the whole evening, especially the battle of flowers, which was participated in by ladies and gentlemen in open carriages covered with flowers and garlands. The floral display at this place was the most magnificent of the trip. The President viewed the battle here from a grand stand erected for the purpose, and richly covered with flowers. It is estimated that 20,000 callas were used in decorating this platform alone. After the battle the President and entire party, including ladies, visited the Santa Barbara Mission, and were received by Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, the Superior. The entire party were admitted to the Mission, this being the second time any ladies had ever been admitted within the sacred precinct, Princess Louise of England being the only other lady thus honored. At night the President and party witnessed the Spanish dancing by the ladies and gentlemen who had participated in the battle. The President remarked that he had enjoyed the evening the more because he had been made the spectator and not the attraction of the entertainment. At the reception at night the President shook hands with over 13,000 people, and then in response to an address of welcome by Gen. Vandever, spoke as follows :

FLOWERY SANTA BARBARA.

GENERAL VANDEVER, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE AND FRIENDS : If I have been in any doubt as to the fact of the perfect

identity of your people with the American nation, that doubt has been displaced by one incident which has been prominent in all this trip, and that is that the great and predominant and all-pervading American habit of demanding a speech on every occasion has been characteristically prominent in California. (Laughter.) I am more than delighted by this visit to your city. It has been made brilliant with the display of banners and flowers—one the emblem of our national greatness and prowess, the other the adornment which God has given to beautify nature. With all this I am sure I have read in the faces of the men, women and children who have greeted me that these things—these flowers of the field and this flag, representing organized government—typify what is to be found in the homes of California. The expression of your welcome to-day has been unique and tasteful beyond description. I have not the words to express the high sense of appreciation and the amazement that filled the minds of all our party as we looked upon this display which you have improvised for our reception. No element of beauty, no element of taste, no element of gracious kindness has been lacking in it, and for that we tender you all our most hearty thanks. We shall keep this visit a bright spot in our memories. [Applause.]

APRIL 25—BAKERSFIELD, CAL.

The Presidential party left Santa Barbara at 10 o'clock on Friday night, and were up at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and had a splendid view of the Tehachapi Mountains on their way to the Valley of San Joaquin. They also saw the celebrated railroad loop at that point by early morning light. The first stop was at Bakersfield at 8.30 o'clock. The President was introduced to the assembled crowd by Judge A. R. Conkling, and was about to make a speech when he was assailed by a shower of flowers and had to retreat to his car. The deluge ceased at the request of the committee, and the President again appeared and spoke to the crowd as follows:

NOT MEN, BUT INSTITUTIONS.

MY FRIENDS: I am very much obliged to you for your friendly greeting and for these bouquets. You must excuse me if I seem a little shy of the bouquets. I received one in my eye the other day which

gave me a good deal of trouble. You are very kind to meet us here so early in the morning with this cordial demonstration. It has been a very long journey, and has been accompanied with some fatigue of travel, but we feel this morning, in this exhilarating air and this sweet sunshine, and refreshed with your kind greeting, as bright and more happy than when we left the national capital.

I am glad to feel that here, on the western edge of the continent, in this Pacific State, there is that same enthusiastic love for the flag, that same veneration and respect for American institutions, for the one Union and the one Constitution, that is found in the heart of the country. We are one people absolutely. We follow not men, but institutions. We are happy in the fact that though men may live or die, come or go, we still have that toward which the American citizen turns with confidence and veneration—this great union of the States devised so happily by our fathers. General Garfield, when Mr. Lincoln was stricken down by the foul hand of an assassin, and when that great wave of dismay and grief swept over the land, standing in a busy thoroughfare of New York, could say: “The Government at Washington still lives.” It is dependent upon no man. It is lodged safely in the affections of the people, and having its impregnable defense and its assured perpetuity in their love and veneration for law. [Cheers.]

TULARE, CAL.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, April 25, the President made his first actual stump speech. It was at Tulare, Cal. On the arrival of the train at that place the committee escorted the President to a gaily decorated stand at the base of which was a stump of a mammoth redwood tree. He mounted this and surrounded by a guard of honor composed of G. A. R. and local militia and amid great cheering the President spoke as follows :

AMERICAN BIRTHRIGHT THE BEST HERITAGE.

MY FRIENDS : This seems to be a very happy and smiling audience, and I am sure that the gladness which is in your hearts and in your faces does not depend at all upon the presence of this little company of strangers who tarry with you for a moment. It is born of influence and conditions that are permanent. It comes of the happy sunshine and sweet air that is over your fields, and still more from the contentment, prosperity and love and peace that are in your households. California

has been spoken of as a wonderland, and everywhere we have gone something new, interesting and surprising has been presented to our observation. There has been but one monotone in our journey and that is the monotone of universal welcome from all your people. [Cheers.] Everything else has been new and exceptional at every stop.

My own heart kindles with gladness, my own confidence in American interests is firmer and more settled as I mingle with the great masses of our people. You are here in a great agricultural region, reclaimed from desert waste by the skill and energy of man, a region populated by a substantial, industrious, thrifty, God-fearing people, a people devoted to the institutions under which they live, proud to be Americans, feeling that the American birthright is the best heritage they can hand down to their children ; proud of the great story of our country from the time of independence to this day ; devoted to institutions that give the largest liberty to the individual and at the same time secure social order. Here is the firm foundation upon which our hopes for future security rests. What but our own neglect, what but our own unfaithfulness, can put in peril either our national institutions or our local organizations of government ? True to ourselves, true to those principles which we have embodied in our Government, there is to the human eye no danger that can threaten the firm base of our institutions.

I am glad to see and meet these happy children. I feel like kneeling to them as the future sovereigns of this country, and feel as if it were a profanation to tread upon these sweet flowers that they have spread in my pathway. God bless them, every one; keep them in the lives they are to live from all that is evil, fill their little hearts with sunshine and their mature lives with grace and usefulness. [Cheers.]

FRESNO, CAL.

An immense crowd, including many school children, greeted the President at Fresno. The train was twenty minutes ahead of time, and during the stop the President made the following speech, in reply to a presentation of fruits and flowers by the local committee :

OUR HOMES ARE SAFE.

It is altogether impossible for me to reach with my voice this vast concourse of friends. I can only say I am profoundly grateful for this enthusiastic greeting. I receive with great satisfaction the

memento you have given me of the varied products of this most fertile and happy valley. I shall carry it with me to Washington as a reminder of a scene that will never fade from my memory. It is very pleasant to know that all these pursuits that so much engage your thoughts and so industriously employ your time, have not turned your minds away from the love of the flag and of those institutions which spread their secure power over all your homes. What is it that makes the scattered homes of our people secure? There is no policeman at the door; there is no guard to accompany us as we move across this great continent. You and I are in the safe keeping of the law and of the affection and regard of all our people. Each respects the rights of the other. I am glad to receive this manifestation of your respect. I am glad to drink in this morning with this sunshine, this sweet balmy air. It is a new impulse to public duty, a new love for the Union and flag. It is a matter of great regret that I can return in such a small measure your affectionate greeting. I wish it were possible I could greet each one of you personally, that it were possible in some way, other than in words, to testify to you my grateful sense of your good will.

MERCED, CAL.

Over 20,000 people greeted the President at Merced at 1.18 o'clock in the afternoon. He had to submit to hand-shaking by the crowd, and when he had grasped the hand of almost every one, they called upon him to make a speech and he responded as follows :

PLENTY AND PROSPERITY.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I have scarcely been able to finish a meal since I have been in California. [Laughter.] I find myself hardly seated at the table till some one reminds me that in about five minutes I am to meet another throng of cordial and friendly people, but I think I would have subsisted on this trip through California without anything to eat, and have dined wholly upon the stimulus and inspiration which your good will and kindly greetings have given to me. I do not think, however, from what I have seen of these valleys, that it will be necessary for any one but the President to live without eating. [Laughter]

I have been greatly delighted with the agricultural richness, with the surprises in natural scenery and in production, which have met us on this journey. Everywhere something has been lying in ambush for us, and when I was thinking of prunes and English walnuts and oranges,

we suddenly pulled up to a station where they had a pyramid of pig tin to excite our wonder and interest at the variety of production in this marvelous State.

But let me say above all, above all these fruits and flowers, above all these productions of mine and field, I have been most pleased with the men and women of California. [Applause.]

It gives me great pleasure to meet everywhere these little ones. I am fond of children, they attract my interest always, and the little ones of my own household furnish about the only relaxation and pleasure I have at Washington. [Applause.] I wish for your children and for you, out of whose homes they come and where they are treasured with priceless affection and tender supervision, all the blessings that a benign Providence and a good government can bestow. I shall be glad if in any way I have opportunity to conserve and promote your interests. [Cheers.]

MODESTO, CAL.

Only a few minutes' stop was made at Modesto, but the greeting was hearty, and added to the shouts of the people were the noises of a brass band and the firing of cannon. The President's speech was as follows:

NO OTHER LAND LIKE OURS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is very pleasant for me to meet here, as at all the stations I have passed, a kindly assembly of my fellow countrymen. We do not need any one to watch us, nor do we need to keep watch against anybody else. Peace and good will characterize our communities. I was quite amused at a station not far from here to hear a wondering Chinaman remark as he came up to the train, "Why, they have no guns on board!" [Laughter.] How different it is with us—no retinue, no guards. We travel across this broad country safe in the confidence and fellowship and kindness of its citizenship. What other land is there like it? Where else are there homes like ours? Where else institutions so free and yet so adequate to all the needs of governments, to make the home and community safe, to restrain the ill-disposed, and everywhere to promote peace and individual happiness?

We congratulate each other that we are American citizens. Without distinction of party, without taking note of the many existing differences of opinion, we are all glad to do all in our power to promote

the dignity and prosperity of the country we love. We cannot love it too much ; we cannot be too careful that all our influence is on the side of good government and of American interests. We do not wish ill to any other nation or people in the world, but they must excuse us if we regard our own fellow citizens as having the highest claim on our regard. We will promote such measures as look to our own interests. [Cheers.]

LATHROP, CAL.

It was late in the afternoon when the train reached Lathrop, Cal., the place where Judge Terry was shot by U. S. Deputy Marshal Nagle, in defending Justice Field. The President was greeted by a great crowd. This place has the distinction of being the only one on the tour where the President kissed a baby. After his speech several children were pressed forward and held up to the President and he smilingly kissed quite a number. He then turned over the rest to Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk, who had their share of kisses from the Lathrop infants. In answer to repeated calls for a speech the President said :

WE HAVE NO OTHER KING THAN LAW.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I should be less than human if I were not touched by the rapid succession of hearty greetings received by us in our journey through California. I should be more than human if I were able to say something new or interesting at each of these assemblies.

My heart has but one language : it is, " I thank you."

Most tenderly do I feel as an individual so much of this kindness as is personal to me, and as a public official I am most profoundly grateful that the American people so unitedly show their love and devotion to the Constitution and the flag.

We have a government of the majority; it is the original compact that when the majority has been fairly counted at the polls, the expressed will of that majority, taking the form of public law enacted by State Legislatures or the National Congress, shall be the sole rule of conduct of every loyal man. [Cheers.]

We have no other king than law, and he is entitled to the allegiance of every heart and bowed knee of every citizen. [Cries of "Good," "good," and "cheers.]"

I cannot look forward with any human apprehension to any danger to our country, unless it approaches us through a corrupt ballot box. [Applause.] Let us keep that spring pure, and these happy valleys shall teem with an increasing population of happy citizens, and our country shall find in an increasing population only increased unity and strength. [Cheers.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Although San Francisco's welcome was a tremendous one of blazing lights, firing of cannon, tooting of whistles and pyrotechnics galore, still the President managed to escape on his first night with a very short speech. After crossing the Bay and landing in San Francisco, at the foot of Market Street, Mayor Sanderson officially welcomed the President to San Francisco, presenting him with the freedom of the city. In reply the President said :

THE GREATNESS AND GLORY OF CALIFORNIA.

MR. MAYOR : I have received with great gratification these words of welcome which you have extended to me on behalf of the city of San Francisco. They are but new expressions of the welcome which has been extended to me since I entered the State of California. Its greatness and glory I knew something of by story and tradition, but what I have seen of its resources has quite surpassed my imagination. But what I have been impressed by is the loyal and intelligent and warm-hearted people I have everywhere met. I thank you for this reception.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26th.

REST.

NO SPEECHES.

APRIL 27 and 28—SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The President made no formal speeches on either of these days. On Monday, the 27th, he reviewed the school children, lunched with Mr. Adolph Sutro at his residence overlooking the Cliff House and visited the Presidio. At night he held a formal reception at Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Tuesday, the 28th, was devoted to an excursion down the Bay and through the Golden Gate. In the afternoon he witnessed the launching of the coast defence steamer "Monterey," and at night attended a reception at Senator Stanford's.

APRIL 29—REDWOOD, CAL.

The President left San Francisco on Wednesday, the 29th, at 10 o'clock. After spending the morning at Senator Stanford's ranch at Palo Alto, the train went on to Monterey. The first stop was made at Redwood, where the crowd called for a speech, and the President's address was as follows :

MY FRIENDS: I am sorry that I can say nothing more to you in the limited time we have than that I am sincerely thankful for your friendly demonstration.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

A stop of an hour was made at San Jose, and after a parade to the Court House the President, in response to an address of welcome by the Mayor, said :

WORTHY SONS OF WORTHY SIRES.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I am again surprised by this large outpouring of my friends, and by the respectful interest which they evince. I cannot find words to express the delight which I have felt, and which those who journey with me have felt, as we have observed the beauty, and, more than all, the comfort and prosperity which characterize the great State of California. I am glad to observe here, as I have elsewhere, that my old comrades of the great war for

the Union have turned out to witness afresh by this demonstration their love for the flag and their veneration for American institutions.

My comrades, I greet you, every one, affectionately. I doubt not that every loyal State has representatives here of that great army that subdued the rebellion and brought home the flag in triumph. I hope that you have found in this flowery and prosperous land, in the happy homes which you have builded up here, in the wives and children that grace your firesides, a sweet contrast to those times of peril and hardship which you experienced in the army, and I trust above all that under these genial and kindly influences you still maintain your devotion to our institutions and are teaching it to the children that shall take your places.

We often speak of the children following in the footsteps of their fathers. A year ago nearly, in Boston, at the great review of the Grand Army of the Republic, after those thousands of veterans, stricken with years and labor, had passed along, a great army nearly as large came on with the swinging step that characterized you when you carried the flag from your home to the field. They were the sons of veterans, literally marching in their fathers' steps ; and so I love to think that in the hands of this generation that is coming on to take our places our institutions are safe and the honor and glory of the flag will be maintained. We may quietly go to our rest when God shall call us in the full assurance that his favoring providence will follow us, and that in your children valor and sacrifice for the flag will always manifest themselves on every occasion.

Again thanking you for your presence and friendly interest, I must beg you to excuse further speech, as we must journey on to other scenes like this. Good-bye and God bless you, comrades.

GILROY, CAL.

A three minutes' stop was made at Gilroy, where the Mayor presented an address and the crowd cheered heartily, but the President had only time to speak the following words :

MY FRIENDS: It gives me great pleasure to see you for a moment, and thank you for your kindness in coming out on this occasion.

PAJARO, CAL.

At 7 o'clock Pajaro was reached and a great crowd greeted the President. He appeared on the rear platform of his car and addressed them, saying :

LIKE THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

MY FRIENDS : I am very glad to see you this evening. I am sorry that the fatigues of the past few days have left us all in a state not quite so fresh and blooming as your fields and gardens. We are a little dusty and a little worn, but you quite rekindle our spirits by this demonstration. We have ridden with great delight through this beautiful valley to-day. It seems to me, as we pass each ridge or backbone and come into a new valley, that we see something that still more resembles the Garden of Eden. It is a constant succession of surprises, but most of all I delight to see such convincing evidence of the contentment and happiness of your people. I am sure that those I see here to-day must come from happy and prosperous homes. I wish you all good-bye.

DEL MONTE, CAL.

The night of the 29th was spent quietly at the Hotel del Monte.

APRIL 30—MONTEREY, CAL.

Early in the morning the entire Presidential party left the Hotel del Monte in six-horse wagons and drove to the ancient city of Monterey. Here an immense crowd from neighboring towns and country had gathered at the old Custom House to welcome the President. He left his carriage and mounted the porch of the historic building.

Mayor Hill of Salinas delivered the address of welcome, and on behalf of the three cities, Monterey, Salinas and Pacific Grove, presented the President with a solid silver card containing an engraving of the old Custom House, inscribed as follows :

“ Old Custom House, where the first American flag was raised in 1846. Greeting to our President, April 30, 1891.”

In reply the President said :

DEVOTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : Our whole pathway through the State of California has been paved with good will. We have been made to walk upon flowers. Our hearts have been touched and refreshed at every point by the voluntary offerings of your hospitable people. Our trip has been one continued ovation of friendliness. I have had occasion to say before that no man is entitled to appropriate to himself these tributes. They witness a peculiar characteristic of the American people. Unlike many other people less happy, we give our devotion to a Government, to its Constitution, to its flag, and not to men. We reverence and obey those who have been placed by our own suffrages and choice in public stations, but our allegiance, our affection, is given to our beneficent institutions, and upon this rock our security is based. We are not subject to those turbulent uprisings that prevail where the people follow leaders rather than institutions ; where they are caught by the glamour and dash of brilliant men rather than by the steady law of free institutions.

LOOKING FORWARD.

I rejoice to be for a moment among you this morning. The history of this city starts a train of reflections in my mind that I cannot follow out in speech, but the impression of them will remain with me as long as I live. [Applause.] California and its coast were essential to the integrity and completeness of the American Union. But who can tell what may be the result of the establishment here of free institutions, the setting up by the wisdom and foresight and courage of the early pioneers in California of a commonwealth that was very early received into the American Union. We see to-day what has been wrought. But who can tell what another century will disclose, when these valleys have become thick with a prosperous and thriving and happy people? I thank you again for your cordial greeting and bid you good morning. [Cheers.]

After the speech the President and party started on an eighteen mile drive through Pacific Park and Cypress Grove along the Pacific Ocean. A picnic luncheon was served *al fresco*,

at Camp George W. Boyd, and the party returned to the Hotel del Monte in the afternoon. The party spent the night on the train and left early in the morning for Santa Cruz.

MAY 1—SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

The President arrived in Santa Cruz early in the morning of Friday, May 1. He was welcomed by booming of cannon and screeching of whistles. The beach along the bay was black with people, and although the stop was short the ovation was a tremendous one. During the forty-five minutes of the time allotted to Santa Cruz, Mayor Bowman escorted the President to the carriage and the procession moved up the hill from the sea through a double column of school children, who cast flowers in his pathway, at the same time singing "America." In response to the address of welcome by the Mayor, the President said:

PRIDE IN THE GOLDEN STATE.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: It seems to me like improvidence that all this tasteful and magnificent display should be but for a moment. In all my journeying in California, where every city has presented some surprise and where each has been characterized by lavish and generous display, I have not seen anything so suddenly created and yet so beautiful. I am sure we have not ridden through any street more attractive than this. I thank you most sincerely for this cordial welcome. I am sure you are a loyal, and I know you are a loving and kindly people. [Cheers.] We have been received, strangers as we were, with affection, and everywhere, as I look into the faces of this people, I feel my heart swell with pride that I am an American and that California is one of the American States. [Cheers.]

LOS GATOS, CAL.

After leaving Santa Cruz, Los Gatos was the first stop, and here the President was greeted by the local militia, the Grand Army, Knights of Pythias, and nearly all the inhabitants of the

surrounding country. When the train stopped he was escorted to a decorated stand near the railroad depot, and in response to vociferous demands for a speech, addressed the crowd as follows :

FERTILE HILL-TOPS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : If California had lodged a complaint against the last census I should have been inclined to entertain it and to order your people to be counted again. [Laughter.] From what I have seen in these days of pleasant travel through your State I am sure the census enumerators have not taken you all. We have had another surprise in coming over these mountains to find that not the valleys alone of California, but its hill-tops are capable of productive cultivation. We have been greatly surprised to see vineyards and orchards at these altitudes, and to know that your fields rival in productiveness the famous valleys of your State.

I thank you for your cordial greeting. It overpowers me. I feel that these brief stops are but poor recompense for the trouble and care you have taken. I wish we could tarry longer with you. I wish I could know more of you individually, but I can only thank you and say that we will carry away most happy impressions of California, and that in public and in private life it will give me pleasure always to show my appreciation of your great State. [Cheers.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Chamber of Commerce.)

The run back to San Francisco was made without any further stops. The city was reached shortly before noon, and the President went at once to the Chamber of Commerce where he met a large number of delegates from various local societies. He shook hands with a number of gentlemen present, and being escorted to the magnificently decorated stand at the end of the room, he listened to an address by Col. Taylor. When that gentleman finished the President arose and was greeted by a storm of applause. The merchants and staid business men seemed to have forgotten their conservative manner and vied with each other in shouting the loudest. The President spoke as follows :

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THESE ASSEMBLED SOCIETIES : I have been subjected during my stay in California in some respects to the same treatment the policeman accords to the tramp—I have been kept moving on. [Laughter and applause.] You have substituted flowers and kindness for the policeman's baton. And yet, notwithstanding all this, we come to you this morning not exhausted or used up, but a little fatigued. Your cordial greetings are more exhilarating than your wine [applause], and perhaps safer for the constitution. [Laughter and applause.]

I am glad to stand in the presence of this assemblage of business men. I have tried to make this a business Administration. [Applause.] Of course we cannot wholly separate politics from a national Administration, but I have felt that every public officer owed his best service to the people without distinction of party [Cries of "Good," "good," and applause]; that in administering official trusts we were in a very strict sense, not merely in a figurative sense, your servants. It has been my desire that in every branch of the public service there should be improvement. I have stimulated all the Secretaries and have received stimulus from them in the endeavor, in all the departments of the Government that touch your business life, to give you as perfect a service as possible. [Cries of "Good," "good," and applause.] This we owe to you ; but if I were pursuing party ends I should feel that I was by such methods establishing my party in the confidence of the people. [Applause.]

AMERICANISM EXTOLLED.

I feel that we have come to a point where American industries, American commerce and American influence are to be revived and extended. [Applause.] The American sentiment and feeling was never more controlling than now ; and I do not use that term in the narrow sense of native American, but to embrace all loyal citizens, whether native born or adopted, who have the love of our flag in their hearts. [Great cheering.] I shall speak to-night, probably, at the banquet of business men, and will not enter into any lengthy discussion here. Indeed, I am so careful not to trespass upon any forbidden topic, that I may not in the smallest degree offend those who have forgotten party politics in extending this greeting to us, that I do not know how far I should talk upon these public questions. But, since your chairman has alluded to them, I can say I am in hearty sympathy with the suggestions he has made. [Applause.] I believe there are methods by which we

shall put the American flag upon the sea again. [Applause.] In speaking the other day I used an illustration which will perhaps be apt in this company of merchants. You recall, all of you, certainly those of my age, the time when no merchant sent out traveling men. He expected the buyer to come to his store. Perhaps that was well enough ; but certain enterprising men sought custom by putting traveling men with samples on the road. However the conservative merchant regarded that innovation, he had but one choice—to put traveling men on the road or go out of business. In this question of shipping we are in a similar condition. The great commercial governments of the world have stimulated their shipping interests by direct or indirect subsidies, while we have been saying, “ No, we prefer the old way.” We must advance or—I will not say go out of business, for we have already gone out. [Applause.] I thank you most cordially for your greeting, and bid you good-bye. [Applause.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (G. A. R. May Day Festivities)

After leaving the Chamber of Commerce the President was escorted by numerous posts of G. A. R. to the Mechanics' Pavilion, where no less than 10,000 people were assembled to witness the May Day festivities. The festival was under the auspices of the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the large pavilion was magnificently decorated. The President was received by Mr. Henry C. Dibble and escorted to the raised platform at one end of the pavilion. He was introduced to the multitude, and after his address sat in a floral-trimmed chair and watched the May Day festivities. His speech at the festival was as follows :

GOOD WORDS FOR THE G. A. R.

COMRADES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC : It will not be possible in so large a hall for me to make myself heard, and yet I cannot refuse when appealed to to say a word of kindly greeting to those comrades who have found their homes on the Pacific coast. I have no doubt that all the loyal States of the Union are represented in this assembly, and it is pleasant to know that, after the strife and hardships of those years of battle, you have found among

the flowers and fruits of the earth homes that are full of pleasantness and peace.

It was that these things might continue to be that you went to battle ; it was that these homes might be preserved ; it was that the flag and all that it symbolizes might be perpetuated, that you fought and many of our comrades died. All this land calls you blessed. The fruits of division and strife that would have been ours if secession had succeeded would have been full of bitterness. The end that was attained by your valor under the providence of God has brought peace and prosperity to all the States. [Applause.]

It gave me great pleasure in passing through the Southern States to see how your work had contributed to their prosperity. No man can look upon any of these States through which we campaigned and fought without realizing that what seemed to their people a disaster was, under God, the opening of a great gate of prosperity and happiness. [Applause.]

A HOMOGENEOUS PEOPLE.

All those fires of industry which I saw through the South were lighted at the funeral pyre of slavery. [Cries of "Good," "good," and applause.] They were impossible under the conditions that existed previously in those States. We are now a homogeneous people. You, in California, full of pride and satisfaction with the greatness of your State, will always set above it the greater glory and the greater citizenship which our flag symbolizes. [Cheers.] You went into the war for the defense of the Union ; you have come out to make your contribution to the industries and progress of this age of peace. As, in our States of the Northwest, the winter covering of snow hides and warms the vegetation, and, with the coming of the spring sun melts and sinks into the earth to refresh the root, so this great army was a covering and defense, and, when the war was ended, turned into rivulets of refreshment to all the pursuits of peace. [Applause.] There was nothing greater in all the world's story than the assembling of this army except its disbandment. [Applause.] It was an army of citizens ; and, when the war was over, the soldier was not left at the tavern—he had a fireside towards which his steps hastened. He ceased to be a soldier and became a citizen. [Cheers.]

I observe, as I look into your faces, that the youth of the army must have settled on the Pacific coast. [Laughter and applause.] You are younger men here than we are in the habit of meeting at our Grand Army posts in the East. May all prosperity attend you ; may you be able to show yourselves in civil life, as in the war, the

steadfast, unfaltering, devoted friends of this flag you are willing to die for. [Great cheering.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Banquet.)

The largest banquet of the tour took place on Friday night, May 1, at the Palace Hotel. The enormous tables were magnificently decorated with flowers, and the great hall was filled with San Francisco's most prominent citizens. After the banquet General Barnes delivered a clever speech of welcome. When he finished he introduced the President. Mr. Harrison could not speak for some minutes on account of the cheers that greeted him. Finally he was allowed to make his address. This was the second longest speech of the tour, the Galveston one exceeding it by a few hundred words. He spoke as follows :

THE HALF HAD NOT BEEN TOLD.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN : When the Queen of Sheba visited the court of Solomon and saw its splendors, she was compelled to testify that the half had not been told her. Undoubtedly the emissaries of Solomon's court, who had penetrated to her distant territory, found themselves in a like situation to that which attends Californians when they travel East—they are afraid to put too much to test the credulity of their hearers [laughter and applause], and, as a gentleman of your State said to me : It has resulted in a prevailing indisposition among Californians to tell the truth out of California. [Laughter and applause.] Not at all because Californians are unfriendly to the truth [laughter], but solely out of compassion for their hearers [laughter] they address themselves to the capacity of those who hear them. [Laughter.] And, taking warning by the fate of the man who told a sovereign of the Indies that he had seen water so solid that it could be walked upon, they do not carry their best stories away from home. [Laughter.]

It has been, much as I have heard of California, a brilliant disillusion to me and to those who have journeyed with me. The half had not been told of the productiveness of your valleys, of the blossoming orchards, of the gardens laden with flowers. We have seen and been entranced. Our pathway has been strewn with flowers. We have been surprised, when we were in a region of orchards and

roses, to be suddenly pulled up at a station and asked to address some remarks to a pyramid of pig tin. [Laughter and applause.]

A RESERVOIR OF STATESMANSHIP.

Products of the mine, rare and exceptional, have been added to the products of the field, until now the impression has been made upon my mind that if any want should be developed in the arts, possibly if any wants should be developed in statesmanship, or any vacancies in office [great laughter], we have here a safe reservoir [laughter] that can be drawn upon *ad libitum*. [Laughter and applause.] But, my friends, sweeter than all the incense of flowers, richer than all the products of mines, has been the gracious, unaffected, hearty kindness with which the people of California have everywhere received us. [Great applause.] Without division, without dissent, a simple yet magnificent and enthusiastic American welcome. [Great applause.]

It is gratifying that it should be so. We may carry into our campaigns, to our conventions and congresses, discussions and divisions, but how grand it is that we are a people who bow reverently to the decision when it is rendered, and who will follow the flag always, everywhere, with absolute devotion of heart without asking what party may have given the leader in whose hands it is placed. [Enthusiastic cheering].

A NEW EPOCH COMING.

I believe that we have come to a new epoch as a nation. There are opening portals before us, inviting us to enter—opening portals to trade and influence and prestige such as we have never seen before. [Great applause.] We will pursue the paths of peace; we are not a warlike nation; all our instincts, all our history is in the lines of peace. [Applause.] Only intolerable aggression, only the peril of our institutions—of the flag—can thoroughly arouse us. [Great applause.] With capability for war on land and on sea unexcelled by any nation in the world [cheers], we are smitten with the love of peace. [Applause.] We would promote the peace of this hemisphere by placing judiciously some large guns about the Golden Gate [great and enthusiastic cheering]—simply for saluting purposes [laughter and cheers], and yet they should be of the best modern type. [Cheers.]

We should have on the sea some good vessels. We don't need as great a navy as some other people, but we do need a sufficient navy of first-class ships, simply to make sure that the peace of the hemisphere is preserved [cheers]; simply that we may not leave the

great distant marts and harbors of commerce and our few citizens who may be domiciled there to feel lonesome for the sight of the American flag. [Cheers.]

PROGRESS OF THE NAVY.

We are making fine progress in the construction of the navy. The best English constructors have testified to the completeness and perfection of some of our latest ships. It is a source of great gratification to me that here in San Francisco the energy, enterprise and courage of some of your citizens have constructed a plant capable of building the best modern ships. [Cries of "Good," "good," and cheers.]

I saw with great delight the magnificent launch of one of these new vessels. I hope that you may so enlarge your capacities for construction that it will not be necessary to send any naval vessel around the Horn. [Cheers.] We want merchant ships. [Cheers.] I believe we have come to a time when we should choose whether we will continue to be non-participants in the commerce of the world or will now vigorously, with the push and energy which our people have shown in other lines of enterprise, claim our share of the world's commerce. [Cheers.]

I will not enter into the discussion of methods of the Postal bill of the last session of Congress, which marks the beginning. Here in California, where for so long a time a postal service that did not pay its own way was maintained by the government, where for other years the government has maintained mail lines into your valleys, reaching out to every remote community, and paying out yearly a hundred times the revenue that was derived, it ought not to be difficult to persuade you that our ocean mail should not longer be the only service for which we refuse to expend even the revenues derived from it. [Cheers.]

INCREASING TRADE WITH OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

It is my belief that, under the operation of the law to which I have referred, we shall be able to stimulate ship building, to secure some new lines of American steamships, and to increase the ports of call of all those now established. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

It will be my effort to do what may be done under the powers lodged in me by the law to open and increase trade with the countries of Central and South America. [Cheers.] I hope it may not be long. I know it will not be long, if we but unitedly pursue this great scheme—until one can take a sail in the bay of San Francisco and

see some deep-water ships come in bearing our own flag. [Enthusiastic and continued cheering.]

During our excursion the other day I saw three great vessels come in; one carried the Hawaiian and two the English flag. I am a thorough believer in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. [Cheers.] You have pleased me so much that I would like a shorter water communication between my State and yours. [Cheers.] Influences and operations are now started that will complete, I am sure, this stately enterprise; but, my fellow citizens and Mr. President, this is the fifth time this day that I have talked to gatherings of California friends, and we have so much taxed the hospitality of San Francisco ["No," "No"] in making our arrangements to make this city the centre of a whole week's sightseeing that I do not want to add to your other burdens the infliction of longer speech. [Cries of "Go on."] Right royally have you welcomed us with all that is rich and prodigal in provision and display. With all graciousness and friendliness, I leave my heart with you when I go. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

MAY 2—SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The President left San Francisco early Saturday morning and arrived at Sacramento after a few hours' ride. His reception there was tremendous, and after a parade and review of school children he was escorted to the State House by Governor Markham, and in response to the address of welcome spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR MARKHAM AND FELLOW CITIZENS: Our eyes have rested upon no more beautiful or impressive sight since we entered California. This fresh delightful morning, this vast assemblage of contented and happy people, this building, dedicated to the uses of civil government—all things about us tend to inspire our hearts with pride and with gratitude.

Gratitude to that overruling Providence that turned hither after the discovery of this continent the steps of those who had the capacity to organize a free representative government.

Gratitude to that Providence that has increased the feeble colonies on an inhospitable coast to these millions of prosperous people who have found another sea and populated its sunny shores with a happy and growing people. [Applause.]

Gratitude to that Providence that led us through civil strife to a glory and a perfection of unity as a people that was otherwise impossible.

Gratitude that we have to-day a Union of free States without a slave to stand as a reproach to that immortal declaration upon which our government rests. [Cheers.]

Pride that our people have achieved so much ; that, triumphing over all the hardships of those early pioneers, who struggled in the face of discouragement and difficulties more appalling than those that met Columbus when he turned the prows of his little vessels toward an unknown shore ; that, triumphing over perils of starvation, perils of savages, perils of sickness, here on the sunny slope of the Pacific they have established civil institutions and set up the banner of the imperishable Union. [Cheers.]

Every Californian who has followed in their footsteps, every man and woman who is to-day enjoying the harvest of their endeavors should always lift his hat to the pioneer of '49. [Cheers.]

We stand here at the political centre of a great State, this building where your lawmakers assemble, chosen by your suffrages to execute your will in framing those rules of conduct which shall control the life of the citizen. May you always find here patriotic, consecrated men to do your work. May they always assemble here with a high sense of duty to those brave, intelligent and honorable people. May they catch the great lesson of our Government, that our people need only such regulation as shall restrain the ill-disposed and shall give the largest liberty to individual enterprise and effort. [Cheers.]

No man is gifted with speech to describe the beauty and the impressiveness of this great occasion. I am awed in this presence. I bow reverently to this great assembly of free, intelligent, enterprising, American sovereigns. [Cheers.]

SOIL BETTER THAN GOLD

I am glad to have this hasty glimpse of this early centre of immigration. I am glad to stand at the place where that momentous event, the discovery of gold, transpired, and yet, after you have washed your sand of gold, after the eager rush for sudden wealth, after all this you have come into a heritage in the possession of these fields, in those enduring and inexhaustible treasures of your soil, which will perpetually sustain a great population.

In parting, Sir (to the Governor), to you as the representative of this people, I give the most hearty thanks of all who journey with me

and my own for the early, continuous, kindly, yea, even affectionate, attention, which has followed us in all our footsteps through California.

BENICIA, CAL.

The President's first speech after leaving Sacramento was at Benicia. When the train stopped three cheers were given him, and after repeated requests for a speech he appeared on the rear platform of his car and thanked the people. He said that he had a remembrance of Benicia from very early days. His elder brother was sent across the plains in 1857 with the Utah expedition, and was afterwards stationed at Benicia, from whence he had received many pleasing and interesting letters from him. He thanked the people for their welcome and attendance.

WEST BERKELEY, CAL. (State University).

The President arrived at West Berkeley at 1 o'clock. Here he was met by Mayor Chapman and the Oakland reception committee, who took carriages and drove to the University, where the President spoke as follows :

EDUCATION.

It gives me great pleasure even to inspect these grounds and the exterior of these buildings devoted to education. Our educational institutions, beginning with the primary common schools and culminating in the great universities of the land, are the instrumentalities by which the future citizens of this country are to be trained in the principles of morality and in the intellectual culture which will fit them to maintain, develop and perpetuate what their fathers have begun.

I am glad to receive your welcome, and only regret that it is impossible for me to make a closer observation of your work. I unite with you in mourning the loss which has come to you in the death of Professor Le Conte. I wish for the institution and for those who are called here to train the young the guidance and blessing of God in all their endeavors.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

From the University they went to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, where he spoke as follows :

It gives me great pleasure to stop for a moment at one of these institutions so characteristic of our Christian civilization. In the barbarous ages of the world the afflicted were regarded by superstition unhelpful, or treated with cruel neglect, but in this better day the States are everywhere making magnificent provision for the comfort and education of the blind and deaf and dumb.

Where one avenue to the mind has been closed science is opening another. The eye does the work of the ear, the finger the work of the tongue for the dumb, and touch becomes sight to the blind. I am sure that gladness has come to all these young hearts through the benevolent, careful and affectionate instruction they are receiving here. I thank you, and wish all of you the utmost happiness through life.

OAKLAND, CAL.

It was a long drive from the time the President left the train until he reached Oakland. Great preparations were made at this place for the President, but owing to the neglect or oversight of the chief of police and his corps the crowd became unmanageable, and the President's carriage was stopped four blocks from the stand erected for him to speak from. He waited over a quarter of an hour for a way to be made for him to reach the stand, but it was impossible. He then arose in his carriage and addressed the crowd as follows :

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : I regret that your enthusiasm and the vast size of this assembly have somewhat disconcerted the programme marked out, but I can speak as well from here as from the stand, which seems to be inaccessible. I return my sincere thanks for your welcome, and express the interest and gratification I have felt this morning in riding through some of the streets of your beautiful city. I thank you most sincerely for your friendliness and bid you good-bye.

It was impossible for the President to wait any longer, as he had to meet engagements in San Francisco, so he was driven at once to the ferry. The President expressed great regret at the miscarriage of the programme, but it was not his fault that the arrangements were not perfect. He did all he could, after a most

fatiguing day, to carry out the arrangements of the local committee, but it was their fault that the programme was interfered with by the enthusiasm and size of the crowd.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Union League).

After reaching San Francisco the President had just time enough to dress and drive to the Union League Club House, where a reception was given to him and his party. When he accepted the invitation of the club it was with the understanding that he would not make a speech. But at the conclusion of the reception, when Mr. Samuel N. Shortridge presented him with a magnificent gold card souvenir of the occasion, and made a most graceful presentation speech, the President reconsidered his resolution and spoke as follows :

NO SOUVENIRS NEEDED.

California is full of ambuscades, not of a hostile sort, but with all embarrassments that attend surprise. In a hasty drive this afternoon, when I thought I was to visit Oakland, I was suddenly drawn up in front of a college and asked to make an address, and in a moment afterward before an Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, the character of which I did not know until the carriage stopped in front of it. All this taxes the ingenuity as your kindness moves the heart of one who is making a hurried journey through California. I do not need such souvenirs as this to keep fresh in my heart this visit to your State. It will be pleasant, however, to show to others who have not participated in this enjoyment, the record of a trip that has been very eventful and one of perpetual sunshine and happiness. I do not think I could have endured the labor and toil of travel unless I had been borne up by the inspiring and hearty good will of your people. I do not know what collapse is in store for me when it is withdrawn. I fear I shall need a vigorous tonic to keep up to the high level of enjoyment and inspiration which your kind treatment has given me. I thank you for this pleasant social enjoyment and this souvenir of it."

MAY 3—SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Farewell.)

Just before leaving San Francisco at midnight, Sunday, May 3, the President gave to the press correspondents the following card of thanks to the citizens of San Francisco and California :

GOOD WISHES FOR CALIFORNIA.

“I desire for myself and for the ladies of our party to give an expression of our thanks for many individual acts of courtesy which, but for the pressure upon our time, would have been specially acknowledged. Friends who have been so kind will not, I am sure, impute to us any lack of appreciation or intended neglect. The very excess of their kindness has made any adequate, and much more any particular, return impossible. You will all believe that there has been no purposed neglect of any locality or individual. We leave you with all good wishes for the State of California and all her people.

“BENJ. HARRISON

“May 3, 1891.”

MAY 4—RED BLUFFS, CAL.

The President was up early Monday morning after leaving San Francisco, and although it was raining when the train reached Tehama, he appeared on the platform of his car and shook hands with a number of the persons gathered to welcome him there. It was then 8 o'clock. Half an hour later he reached Red Bluffs. Here a large crowd, with a band, were assembled at the station. The President was agreeably surprised to find among the crowd on the platform an old army friend, Captain Matlock. After cordially greeting him, the veteran introduced the President to the people, and Mr. Harrison spoke as follows :

REMINISCENCES.

MY FRIENDS : It is very pleasant to meet here an old comrade of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers. Your fellow citizen, Captain Matlock, who has spoken for you, commanded one of the companies of my regiment, and is, therefore, a very old and very dear friend. Once before in California I had a like surprise. The other day a glee club began to sing a song that was familiar to me, and I said to

those standing about me : "Why, that song was written by a lieutenant in my old regiment, and I have not heard it since the war." Presently the leader of the glee club turned his face toward me and I found he was the identical lieutenant and the composer of the song, singing it for my benefit. All along I have met old Indiana acquaintances, and I am glad to see them, whether they were of my old command or from other regiments of the great war. They all seem to be prosperous and happy. Captain Matlock was about the same size during the war that he is now. I very well remember, according to his own account, that at Resaca he undertook to make a breastwork of some "down timber," but he found, after looking about, that it was insufficient cover, and took a standing tree. [Laughter.]

AMERICAN SPIRIT.

Seriously, my friends, you have a most beautiful State, capable of promoting the comfort of your citizens in a very high degree, and, although already occupying a high place in the galaxy of States, it will, I am sure, take a much higher one. It is pleasant to see how the American spirit prevails among all your people, the love for the flag and the Constitution, those settled and permanent things that live whether men go or come. They came to us from our fathers and will pass down to our children. You are blessed with a genial climate and a most productive soil. I see you have in this northern part of California what I have seen elsewhere—a well-ordered community, with churches and school houses, which indicates that you are not giving all your thoughts to material things, but thinking of those things that qualify the soul for the hereafter. We have been treated to another surprise this morning in the first shower we have seen in California. I congratulate you that it rains here. May all blessings fall upon you, like the gentle rain.

REDDING, CAL.

Redding, Cal., was the second stop made in Northern California. Mayor Briggman and the members of the city council gave the President a formal welcome. The school children pelted him with flowers and a national salute was fired. Judge Bush introduced the President to the crowd, and he spoke as follows :

NO EVIDENCES OF WANT.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It is very pleasant, as we near the northern line of California, after having traversed the valleys of the south, and are soon to leave the State in which we have had so much pleasurable intercourse with its people, to see here, as I have seen elsewhere, multitudes of contented, prosperous and happy people. I am assured you are here a homogeneous people, all Americans, all by birth or by free choice lovers of one flag and one Constitution. It seems to me as I look into the faces of these California audiences that life must be easier here than it is in the old States. I see absolutely no evidences of want. Everyone seems to be well nourished. Your appearance gives evidence that the family board is well supplied, and from the gladness on your faces it is evident that in your social relations everything is quiet, orderly and hopeful. I thank you for your friendly demonstrations. I wish it were possible for me to do more in exchange for all your great kindness than simply to say thank you; but I do profoundly thank you, and shall carry away from your State the very happiest impressions and very pleasant memories.

DINSMUIR, CAL.

At Dinsmuir the train stopped for two or three minutes, and the President shook hands with a number of people who were gathered around, and thanked them in a few words for their very cordial greeting, remarking that he was glad to find that even on the hill-tops of California they found something profitable to do.

SISSON, CAL.

The President's train arrived at Sisson, at the foot of Mount Shasta, at 3 o'clock. A grand demonstration took place, and the President made a short speech, thanking the crowd for their attendance.

MOUNT SHASTA.

MY FRIENDS: I have been talking now over a trip of 6000 miles and feel pretty well talked out, but I can always say, as I say to you now, that it is ever a very great pleasure to me to see these kindly faces turned toward me. We have received in South California in their orange

groves a very hearty welcome, and it is very pleasant to come now to this fine scenery among these snow-capped mountains. I have no doubt that you find here in this high altitude an inspiration for all good things. I thank you again for your cordial greeting

After the address the President was presented with a steel engraving of the mountain and some lava ornaments taken from the foot of Mount Shasta, and the party had an excellent view of the snow-covered mountain before the train left.

ASHLAND, ORE.

It was after 7 o'clock at night when the party crossed the Oregon State line and arrived at Ashland at 8 o'clock. A special committee of the Oregon State Legislature boarded the train at this point and welcomed the President to Oregon. In response to the address of welcome of Mr. Simon, the chairman of the committee, the President said :

MR. SIMON AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I esteem it an honor that the Legislature of the State of Oregon has taken this notice of my visit, and I receive with pleasure this welcome you have extended to me. I am very glad to greet you, and it will give me pleasure to see you further before leaving the State.

When he finished his remarks he went out on the back platform and turning to the crowd, said :

OREGON.

MY FRIENDS: This cordial welcome, under these infelicitous circumstances, is very gratifying to us as we enter the great State of Oregon. In the State of California we had sunshine, and it was perhaps to be expected that the favorable weather conditions should draw about our platform a large concourse of people, but you have evidenced your interest in the government and the flag and your friendly interest in us by turning out on this inclement night to bid us welcome to your State. I thank you most sincerely, and wish for you and yours all good, and for your State a continued career of development and prosperity.

MEDFORD (Grant's Pass), ORE.

The Presidential train reached Medford at 10 o'clock at night. The town was illuminated, bonfires were burning and the local Grand Army men were drawn up in line in front of the station and greeted the President with loud cheers. The Mayor of Medford introduced the President, who spoke as follows :

COMRADES.

COMRADES AND FELLOW CITIZENS : It gives me great pleasure to see you to-night, and to give these old comrades greeting. I would have you think of me as a comrade. I recall those army scenes which are fresh in your minds as well, the scenes of privation, suffering and battle, and I am glad to see that the old flag you took to the field and brought home in honor is still held in honor among you. It is a beautiful emblem of a great government. We ought to teach our children to love it and to regard it as a sacred thing, a thing for which men have died and for which men will die. It symbolizes the government of the States under one Constitution, for while you are all Oregonians as I am an Indianian, and each has his pride in State institutions and all that properly pertains to our State government, we have a larger and greater pride in the fact that we are citizens of a nation, of a union of States, having a common Constitution.

It is this flag that represents us on the sea and in foreign countries, it is under this flag that our navies sail and our armies march. I thank you for this cordial greeting. I hope you have found in this State comfortable homes, and that in the years that remain to you God will follow you with those blessings which your courage and patriotism and sacrifices have so well merited. [Cheers.]

MAY 5—ALBANY, ORE.

The train stopped at Albany, Oregon, for ten minutes, and the Mayor introduced the President to the throng. He spoke as follows :

THE UNION INDISSOLUBLE.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : It gives me great pleasure to see you, and to have the testimony of your presence here this wet morning to the interest you take in this little party of strangers who are pausing only

for a moment with you. We do not need any assurance, as we look over an American audience like this, that upon some things, at least, we are of one mind. One of these things is that we have a Union indissoluble ; that we have a flag we all honor, and that shall suffer no dishonor from any quarter. While I regret the inclemency of the morning, I have been thinking that after all there was a sort of instructive moral force in the uncertainty of the weather, which our friends in Southern California do not enjoy. How can a boy or young woman be well trained in self-denial and resignation who does not know what it is to have a picnic or picnic dress spoiled by a shower or some fishing excursion by a storm? I thank you for this welcome.

SALEM, ORE.

Salem, the capital of Oregon, was reached at 9 o'clock in the morning. An immense crowd waited at the depot to welcome the President, among them Governor Pennoyer and Mayor D'Arcy, the Governor having changed his mind in regard to welcoming the President. Criticism of the country had shown him that he was wrong in his position that the President should call on the Governor first, and he very sensibly bowed to the good sense of the people. A procession was formed and moved to the State House where, in the Assembly Chamber, Mayor D'Arcy delivered an address of welcome to the city. He was followed by Governor Pennoyer, who welcomed the President on behalf of the State. Then the President arose, and amid tremendous applause bowed his acknowledgments. He spoke as follows :

CO-ORDINATE POWERS.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER, MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : It is very pleasant to be assured by these kindly words which have been spoken by the Governor of this State and by the chief officer of this municipality that we are welcome to the State of Oregon and to the city of Salem. I find here as I found elsewhere that these cordial words of welcome are repeated with increased emphasis by the kindly faces of those who assemble to greet us. I am glad that here as elsewhere we look into the faces of happy, prosperous, contented, liberty-loving, patriotic American citizens. Our birthright, the wise anticipation of

those who framed our government, our national and constitutional organization, which has repeated itself in all the States of the Union, this wholesome and just division of power between the three great independent, co-ordinate branches of the government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—has already demonstrated that what seems to the nations of Europe to be a complicated and jangling system, produces, in fact, the most perfect harmony, and the most complete and satisfactory organization for social order and for national strength.

CHARACTER.

We stand here to-day in one of these halls set apart to the law-making body of your State. Those who assemble here are chosen by your suffrages. They come here as representatives to enact into laws those views of public questions which have met the sanction of the majority of your people, expressed in an orderly and honest way at the ballot-box. I hope it may be always found to be true of Oregon that your legislative body is a representative body; that coming from the people, its service is consecrated to the people, and the purpose of its consecration is attained by giving to the well-ordered and well-disposed the largest liberty, by curbing, by wholesome laws, the ill-disposed and the lawless, and providing by economical methods for the public needs. The judiciary that comes next in our system, to interpret and apply the public statutes, has been in our country a safe refuge for all who are oppressed. It is greatly to our credit as a nation that with rare exceptions those who have worn the judicial ermine in the highest tribunals of the country, and notably in the Supreme Court of the United States, have continued to retain the confidence of the people of the whole country. The duty of the executive is to administer the law; the military power is lodged with him under constitutional limitations. He does not frame statutes, though in most States and under our national government a veto power is lodged in him with a view to secure reconsideration of any particular measure.

LAW.

But a public executive officer has one plain duty: it is to enforce the law with kindness and forbearance, but with promptness and inexorable decision. He may not choose what laws he will enforce any more than the citizen may choose what laws he will obey. We have here but one king: it is the law, passed by those constitutional methods which are necessary to make it binding upon the people, and to that king all men must bow. It is my great pleasure to find so generally everywhere a disposition to obey the law. I have but one message for

the North and for the South, for the East and for the West, as I journey through this land. It is to hold up the law, and to say everywhere that every man owes allegiance to it, and that all law breakers must be left to the deliberate and safe judgment of an established tribunal. You are justly proud of your great State. Its capabilities are enormous ; its adaptation to comfortable life are peculiar and fine. The years will bring you increased population and increased wealth. I hope they will bring with it, marching in this stately progress of material things, those finer things—piety, pure homes and orderly communities. But above all this State pride, over all our rejoicings in the advantages which are about us in our respective States, we look with greater pride to that great arch of government that unites these States and makes of them all one great union. But, my fellow citizens, the difficulties that I see interposed between us and the train which is scheduled to depart very soon, warn me to bring these remarks to a speedy close. I beg again, most profoundly, to thank you for this evidence of your respect, this evidence of your love for the institutions of our common country.

The committee of reception from Portland met the Presidential train at Salem.

CHEMAWA, ORE.

A short stop was made at the Indian School at Chemawa, where the Indian children were drawn up in line, and the President reviewed the pupils of the training school. In response to calls for a speech he spoke as follows :

BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS : It gives me great pleasure to stop for a moment to see these evidences of the good work the government is doing for you, and the good work you are doing for yourselves. All the purposes of the government toward you and your people are benevolent and friendly. It is our wish that you may become such people as your neighbors are—industrious, kindly, peaceful and self-respecting. Everything that I can do to promote this end will be gladly done. I hope your instructors and all those who are brought close to you will in every way express and carry out the benevolent and kindly intentions of the government.

OREGON CITY, ORE.

Pioneers and army veterans turned out in full force and greeted President Harrison at Oregon City. A large ever-green arch with the word "Welcome" was the most prominent decoration at the depot. Standing beneath this the Mayor of the city delivered an address of welcome, and in closing called for three cheers for the President of the United States. They were given with vim and enthusiasm. The President then addressed the crowd as follows:

WHERE THE LORD TAKES CARE OF THE CROPS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: This is a very pleasant morning reception. The heartiness and genuineness of your greeting is unmistakable, and I beg to assure you that we most heartily appreciate and return your kindly thoughts. You have here a most important State, one of those bordering on the Pacific, completing the autonomy of our great country, and giving us a sea-board on the Pacific as well as upon the Atlantic, which was essential to our completeness and separateness as a people. The interesting story of the early settlement of Oregon, of the international contest, which for some time threatened international war, is fresh in the minds of these pioneers, and I am sure is taught to these children of your public schools. The work of those who set up the American flag here, and who secured to us this fertile region, is worthy of mention and of honorable commemoration by this generation, which is entering into their labors. Your State has added another to that succession of kindly greetings which began when we left the national capital. We have come out of the land of irrigation and roses into this land where the Lord takes care of the crops; and this dependence upon the seasons is not without its instructive and moral influences. Nature seems to have made a fresh, white toilet for us as we have come down the banks of this beautiful river. To the pioneers, to those who have entered in with less labor to the inheritance left to them, to these children and to these comrades of the Grand Army, I give my most hearty greeting.

PORTLAND, ORE.

It was raining hard when the President reached Portland on Tuesday afternoon, but this did not dampen the reception. A

drive through the city was followed by a review of the parade at Post-Office Square. Dinner was served at the Hotel Portland, and then another parade followed with fireworks. Finally, on reaching Exposition Hall, at 8.30 p.m., the final ceremonies took place. Mayor De Lashmutt delivered an address of welcome, and the President responded as follows :

AT OREGON'S CHIEF CITY.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : No more brilliant or inspiring scene than this has been presented to our eyes in this wonderful series of receptions which have been extended to us on our journey. You have been filled with regret to-day that your weeping skies did not present to us the fair spectacle which you had hoped ; and yet this very discouragement has but added to the glory of this magnificent reception. [Cheers.] To stand in the bright sunshine of a genial day and to wave a welcome is not so strong a proof of the affectionate interest of a people as you have given to-day standing in this down-pouring rain. [Cheers.] In the presence of a multitude like this, in a scene made brilliant by these decorations, I stand inadequate to any suitable expression of the gratitude that fills my heart. [Cheers.]

I was quite inclined to stand by the superintendent of the census in the count which he made of the States ; but I am afraid if I had witnessed this scene, pending your application for a recount, that it would have been granted. [Laughter and great cheering.] I am sorry that it could not have been made as the people turned out to give us this welcome ; I am sure no one would have been missed. [Laughter and cheers.]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

This State is interesting in its history. The establishment of the authority of the United States over this region was an important event in our national history. The possession of the Columbia and of Puget Sound was essential to the completeness and the roundness of our empire. We have here in this belt of States, reaching from the Gulf of California to the Straits of Fuca, a magnificent possession which we could not have dispensed with at all. [Cheers.] The remoteness of Oregon from the older settled States, the peril and privation which attended the steps of the pioneer as he came hither, delayed the development of this great country. You are now but beginning to realize the advantage of closer and easier communications. You are but now beginning to receive from an impartial and beneficent government that attention which you well deserve. [Cheers.]

SHIPS AND COMMERCE.

That this river of yours should be made safe and deep, so that waiting commerce may come without obstruction to your wharf, is to be desired. [Cheers.] It should receive those appropriations which are necessary to make the work accomplish the purpose in view. [Cheers.] I believe that you may anticipate a largely increased commerce. Looking out as you do towards the regions across the Pacific, it would be but natural that this important centre should draw from them and exchange with them a great and increasing commerce. [Cheers.] I am in entire sympathy with the suggestion of the Mayor that it is important that this commerce should be carried in American ships. [Cheers.] A few days ago, when I sailed in the harbor of San Francisco, I saw three great deep-water ships come into that port. One carried the flag of Hawaii and two the English flag. None bore at the masthead the stars and stripes. I believe it is the duty of the national government to take such steps as will restore the American merchant marine. [Cheers.] Why shall we not have our share in the great commerce of the world? I cannot but believe—and such inspiring presences as this but kindle and confirm my belief—that we are come to a time when this nation should look to the future and step forward bravely and courageously in new lines of enterprise. [Cheers.]

The Nicaragua Canal should be completed. [Cheers.] Our harbors should have adequate defense. [Cheers.] We should have upon the sea a navy of first-class ships [Cheers.] We are here in the most kindly relations to these South American and Central American countries. We have been content that Europe should do the commerce of these nations. We have not availed ourselves of the advantages of neighborhood and of friendly kindred republican institutions to develop our commerce with those people. We have, fortunately, as a result of the great conference of American nations, set on foot measures that I confidently hope will bring to us speedily our just share of this great commerce. [Cheers.]

CITIZENSHIP.

I am glad to know that we are here to-night as American citizens, lovers of the one flag and the one Constitution. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Proud of Oregon! Yes, you may well be proud of Oregon. But, my countrymen, above all, crowning all, greater than all, is our American citizenship. [Great cheering.] What would one of these States be without the other? What is it that gives us prestige abroad and power at home? It is that we have formed a government of the people; that we have one flag, and speak with one voice to all the nations of the earth. [Enthusiastic cheering.] I hope that narrow

sentiment that regards the authority of the United States or its officers as alien or strange has once and forever been extinguished in this land of ours. [Great cheering.] My countrymen, I am profoundly grateful for this magnificent demonstration. I accept it as a tribute to your institutions and to your country. No man is worthy of it; he can only return for it a fresh consecration of himself to the duties of public office and private citizenship. [Great cheering.] Again I assure you that you have given us to-day what is to my mind, under the conditions, taking into account the population of your city, the most splendid demonstration we have seen on the whole journey. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.]

MAY 6—CENTRALIA, ORE.

President Harrison left Portland at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, May 6. The first stop was a short one at Chehalis, and although it was 6 o'clock in the morning, many of the party were up and acknowledged the hearty welcome accorded them. The next stop was at Centralia, where the party were received with the national salute, and although it rained in torrents the President made his speech from the rear platform, speaking as follows :

GOOD SOIL LASTS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : It is very kind of you to turn out so early in the morning. I can count among my pleasantest experiences in the Northwest this very early rising. I am a good deal of a Daniel Webster as to early risings. [Laughter.] It gives me great pleasure to notice the evidence of increased population as contrasted with what I saw six years ago as I passed through this country. I was so unfortunate then as to find it enveloped in smoke, so that the mountain tops were invisible. I am afraid we are to have this experience repeated on this visit on account of the fog. I suppose this is because the beauties of your country are so great that they have to be shaded to the eyes of a stranger. Seriously, however, you have a great commonwealth. I do not doubt that your future is to be one of great development and great increase in population, and that you are to found here a very contented, prosperous and happy people. Fortunately you have a capacity for great agricultural development after you have cleared away the forests;

and that after all is the permanent foundation of every American city. It is well enough to have trees on the land and mines in the earth ; but trees will be cut down and mines be dug out, and the only thing that lasts is good soil in the hands of good husbandmen. I thank you most sincerely. [Cheers.]

TACOMA, WASH.

Tacoma was reached at 8 o'clock, amid a terrible rain storm. Governor Ferry, Mayor Kandle and a committee met the President at the depot. A parade started for a march through the city and under four grand arches on Pacific Avenue. These were made of novel products of the State, the first being of fir wood blocks, the second of coal, the third of iron and the fourth of grain. On reaching Gross Block, which was profusely decorated with flowers, flags and pictures of ex-presidents, the party mounted the platform where the addresses of welcome were delivered. Governor Ferry welcomed the President on behalf of the State, and General John W. Sprague delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city. President Harrison responded as follows :

A MAGICAL TRANSFORMATION.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I feel that it would be cruel to prolong this exposure which you are enduring in the inclement weather of the day. I visited your city and the region of Puget Sound six years ago. I found this country then enveloped in smoke, so that these grand mountain tops, of which mention has been made in the address of welcome, were hidden from our view. I come again and the smoke is replaced by fog, and we are still, I suppose, to take the existence of these snow-clad peaks on faith. [Laughter and applause.] I don't know but there is a benevolent provision for your comfort in the fact that this magnificent scenery, this unmatched body of water are frequently hidden from the eye of the traveler. If every one who journeys hither could see it all, everybody would want to live here, and there wouldn't be room. [Laughter and cheers.] I congratulate you, citizens of Tacoma, upon the magnificent, almost magical, transformation which has been wrought here in these six years since I first saw your city. It has been amazing ;

it is a tribute to the energy and the enterprise and courage of your people that will endure and increase, and attract in a yet higher degree the attention of the whole country.

BOLD PROGRESS.

A harbor like this, so safe and commodious and deep, upon Puget Sound, should be made to bear a commerce that is but yet in its infancy. I would like to see the prows of some of these great steamship lines entering your ports and carrying the American flag at the masthead. [Cheers.] I believe we have come to the time in our development as a people, when we must step forward with bold progress, or we will lose the advantage we have already attained. We have within ourselves the resources, and a market of which the world is envious. We have been content, in the years gone by, to allow other nations to do the carrying trade of the world. We have been content to see the markets of these American republics lying south of us, mastered and controlled by European nations. I think the period of discontent with these things has now come to our people, and I believe the time is auspicious for the enlargement of our commerce with these friendly republics lying to the south of us. I believe the time is propitious for re-establishing upon the sea the American merchant marine, that shall do its share of the carrying trade of the world. [Applause.]

My friends, I desire to again express to you my regret that to give us this magnificent welcome, under circumstances so inauspicious, you have been exposed to so much wet. I especially regretted, as I passed those long lines of dear school children, that they should have been exposed in order to do us honor. I will not detain you longer. For your city, for this magnificent young State that we have received into the great sisterhood of the Union, of which you are a glorious part, we give our aspirations, our prayers and our best endeavors. [Applause.]

PUGET SOUND—(On Steamer.)

The party left Tacoma at 10 o'clock for Seattle. They went by steamer through the Puget Sound. As the boat entered the sound the Seattle committee of welcome formed a semi-circle around the Presidential party and the military escort, and Mayor White delivered an address of welcome to Seattle.

The President's reply was brief. He said :

MR. MAYOR: I accept with great gratification these words of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Seattle. It will give me great pleasure to contrast my observations of your State in 1885 with what I shall see to-day. I have not lost track of the progress of Seattle, but have, through friends, been advised of the marvelous development which you have made, and how you have repeated in the substantial character of your edifices the story of the Chicago fire, coming, as you have, out of what seemed a disaster with increased magnificence, and finding in it really an advantage. I will defer until I am in the presence of your people any further acknowledgment of your courtesies, and will now only thank you, as you are repeating here what we have observed on our whole trip, namely, the unification of all our people, and the absolute oneness of sentiment in devotion to our institutions and the flag.

SEATTLE—(In the City.)

On arriving at Seattle a parade was formed through the city and followed by a trip to Lake Washington and a short excursion on that body of water. On returning to the city the Presidential party went to the University campus, where a grand stand had been erected. Here the crowd was tremendous, and as the President's party took their places the school children sang "America." Then Rev. G. A. Tewksbury offered prayer. Then Mayor White presented Judge Thomas Burke who welcomed him to the city. The President responded as follows:

HOPES REALIZED.

JUDGE BURKE AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I am sure you have too much kindness in your heart to ask me to make an address to you this afternoon. This chilly air, this drizzling rain, the long exposure during the day which you and these precious children have suffered, warn me, on your account, as well as my own, that I should say but a few words in recognition of this magnificent welcome. Six years ago I visited your beautiful city, and the distinguished gentleman who has been your spokesman to-day was one of a hospitable committee that pointed out to me the beauties of this location. You were then largely a prospective city. Some sub-

stantial and promising improvements had been begun, but it was a period of expectancy rather than of realization. I am glad to come to-day and to see how fully and perfectly the large expectations then entertained by your enterprising people have been realized. It is a matter of amazement to look upon these towering substantial granite and iron structures in which the great business of your city is transacted. That disaster, as it seemed to you, which swept away a large portion of the business part of your city, was like the afflictions that come to the saints, a blessing in disguise. [Cheers.] You have done what Chicago did. You have improved the disaster by rearing structures and completing edifices that were unthought of before. Those who were not enterprising or liberal have been compelled to be liberal and enterprising in order that they might realize rents for their property made vacant by fire. [Cheers.]

PUGET SOUND.

I fully appreciate the importance of this great body of water upon which your city is situated. This Sound, this inland sea, must be in the future the highway, the entrepot, of a great commerce. I do most sincerely believe that we are entering now upon a new development that will put the American flag upon the seas and bring to our ports in American bottoms a largely increased share of the commerce of the world. [Cheers.] As I have said in other places, for one I am thoroughly discontented with the present condition of things. We may differ as to methods, but I believe the great patriotic heart of our people is stirred, and that they are bent upon recovering that share of the world's commerce which we once happily enjoyed. Your demonstration to-day under these unfavorable environments has been most creditable to your city. We have certainly seen nothing in a journey characterized by great demonstrations to surpass this magnificent scene. [Cheers.] I realize what your spokesman has said, that in all this there is a patriotic expression of the love of our people for the flag and for the Constitution. [Cheers.] And now, my friends, thanking you for all you have done for me, humbly confessing my inability to repay you, pledging to you my best efforts to promote the good of all our people, and that I will have a watchful observation of the needs of your State, of your harbors, for defense, improvement and security, I bid you good-bye. [Cheers.]

SEATTLE—(Farewell from the Train.)

At 5 o'clock the party went on board the train about to move off, but the great crowd cheered and cried for another speech. Although he was very tired, the President good-naturedly appeared on the back platform and said the few following words of farewell :

I can only thank you once more ; you have given me a royal welcome, and I carry away with me the most grateful memory of your kindness. I was up until past midnight last night, making a speech, and had to be up at 6 o'clock this morning to speak to some friends in Oregon. I leave you with the best wishes for your city and the State.

PUYALLUP, ORE.

Just before midnight the train stopped for a few minutes at Puyallup, and the President appeared for a moment on the back platform. After shaking hands with quite a number of persons, he spoke the following words :

HOPS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I am very glad to see you to-night, but I am sure you will excuse me from speaking when you remember that I have been out in the rain all day at Tacoma and Seattle, and have had to talk several times. I am glad to see you, and appreciate the friendly interest you manifest in coming out here to-night in such great numbers to greet us with such kindness. I have known for a long time of the great hop industry of this region, and I am glad to know that it has proven profitable. The question of the Puyallup reservation was one of the last which was brought officially to my attention before leaving, and I expect it will be one of the first I shall take up on my return. Good night and good-bye.

CHEHALIS, ORE.

Chehalis was reached shortly after midnight, and although the President was about to retire, he appeared on the back platform and made a short speech, saying :

MY FRIENDS: I am very much obliged to you for this midnight reception. We passed you this morning without stopping, and

regretted it when we saw the number who had collected here. We gladly yielded to your request to stop to-night in order to show our appreciation of your kindness. It is very pleasant for me to see those people who have no interest in politics except for good government.

As the train started on its way the President was greeted with tremendous applause.

MAY 7th—CASCADE ROCKS, ORE.

The train reached Cascade Rocks early in the morning, and in response to calls for a speech the President said :

MY FRIENDS : I am very much obliged to you for your kindly greeting, and, as we stop only a few moments, I can only express my sincere thanks for your presence.

HOOD RIVER STATION, ORE.

A short stop was made at Hood River Station, giving the President time to shake hands with a few of the crowd. He addressed them as follows :

MY FRIENDS : It is very pleasant to see you this morning, and to come out into the sunshine after two or three days of chilly rain. I have been talking so much and so much in the dampness that my voice is not very good, but my heart is always fresh and open to these receptions. I thank you very sincerely for your friendliness and wish for you all, and especially for these little ones, every happiness in life. [Cheers.]

THE DALLES, ORE.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, and after the beautiful run down the gorge of the Columbia River, the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the Presidential train at The Dalles. A large crowd of people, together with soldiers and school children, welcomed the President when the train stopped in front of the Umatilla House. Ex-Governor Moody introduced Mayor Moody, and the latter, in behalf of the city, welcomed the President in a neat speech.

After the welcoming cheers had ceased the President responded as follows :

A USEFUL MOVE.

MY FRIENDS : I have spoken at all times of the night and all hours of the day, and under conditions much less auspicious than those around us this morning. We have here a bright sunshine and a bracing air, and everything in nature adds to the gladness of this demonstration which you have made in our honor. I most sincerely thank you for this evidence of your friendliness. I assure you that it is very pleasant, and I cannot but believe that it is very useful for those who are charged with public duties at Washington occasionally to move about a little and look into the faces of the plain, patriotic people of the country. Most of the people who come to see me at Washington want something, and as the provision made by law is not adequate to meet all these wants there is very apt to be a great deal of discontent ; but when we get out among the great masses of the people, among those who are doing the work of the farm, of the shop and of the office, who have a patriotic pride in their country and its institutions, and are kindly disposed, charitable in their judgments, and who have no other interest than that the laws shall be faithfully executed and the whole interest of the people faithfully looked after, we find great refreshment in their presence. I am sure we have such an audience here this morning. You will not expect of any officer that he will altogether avoid mistakes ; you have a right to expect a conscientious, courageous fidelity to public duty. I quite sympathize with the suggestion of your Mayor, that it is one of the proper government functions to improve and to open to safe navigation the great waterways of our country. The government of the United States has reserved to itself the exclusive control of all navigable inland waters, and that being so, it is, of course, incumbent upon the government to see that the people have the best possible use of them. They are important, as they furnish cheap transportation, and touch points that are often, either for economy or natural reasons, inaccessible to railway traffic. I thank you again for your interest and bid you a kindly farewell. If no ill happens to you that I do not wish, and all the good comes to you that I do wish in your behalf, your lives will be full of pleasantness and peace.

PENDLETON, ORE.

Several stops were made between The Dalles and Pendleton. The Presidential party experienced the disagreeable effect of a sand storm at Chillo, were greeted by Indians at Arlington and Umatilla Junction, and finally, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after a journey through the sand wastes of the Columbia and Umatilla Valleys, arrived at Pendleton. The Indians at this place had made the day one of feasting. They had celebrated what they called a "big eat," and were in fine spirits when the President arrived. The usual salutes and cheers greeted the party, and a picturesque effect was made by several hundred Indians dressed in blankets and feathers among the crowd. They belonged to the Umatilla, Cayuse and Walla Walla tribes, and the leader carried a large American flag. The President was welcomed by Mayor Raley, and responded as follows:

THE FLAG.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: Among all the surprises that have greeted us on our journey, I do not remember any that burst upon us with more suddenness than this beautiful sight that you have arranged for our welcome here. Traveling for some hours through a sparsely settled region, I did not at all anticipate that so large an assemblage could be gathered here. I am glad to read in your faces a full confirmation of the Mayor's words of welcome. You have a pride in the common heritage of government which our fathers organized for us. You honor the flag which floats about us here. It is pleasant to meet here, scattered over these plains of the West, so many veterans of the great civil war, men who came out of the army poor as they went into it, men who did not serve their country for reward, but out of a loving fealty to its flag and to their government; men who asked no questions about pay, but went with loyal hearts to battle, determined that the flag should be maintained in its supremacy from sea to sea; men who, returning safely from the vicissitudes of the camp and the march, and from the perils of battle, have been ever since giving their brave endeavors to open this new country, to increase its prosperity, and by honorable labor

to make comfortable homes for themselves and their children. I greet you to-day, comrades, with a loving heart. God grant that these later days, for years are increasing with us all, may be full of sunshine, full of the respect of your neighbors, full of prosperity, and crowned at last with the full blessing of immortality.

THE LIGHT AND LIFE OF OUR HOUSEHOLDS.

To these little ones now enjoying the beneficent provisions which your State has made for their care and education, I give the most affectionate greeting. The children of this land are the light and the life of our households. They are in the family what the blossoms are in the orchard and garden. May they appreciate the blessings they enjoy, and when they come to mature years and take up the unfinished labors of their fathers, may they hold aloft the flag which their fathers followed to battle, and maintain all those things that conduce to decent and orderly communities and to the purity of the home. To these pioneers who have under discouragements and great difficulties sought these western homes, and opened the way for civilization, I give my greeting, and to all I give the assurance that these distant States are not forgotten by us who are, for the time, chosen to administer public office at Washington. We take you all into our consideration, our confidence and our affection. I believe there is a great community of interest that touches all our States. I believe that our legislation should be as broad as our territory, should not be for classes, but should be always in the interest of all our people. And now, thanking you for this most interesting and cordial welcome, I bid you good-bye.

LE GRAND, ORE.

Le Grand was illuminated, and gave an enthusiastic reception to the President. Mayor Finn delivered an address of welcome, and the President responded as follows :

THE NORTH LAND.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : It is very gratifying to see this vast assembly here to-night, and I regret that our arrival was not in the daylight, that we might have a better view of this city and its surroundings, as well as of these prosperous and happy people who are assembled here to-night. We have traveled many thousands of miles on this journey, and it has been one continued succession of happy greetings.

We have passed through the land of flowers, and they have strewn our pathway with them. We have come now to this north land where the flowers are not so abundant, but where the welcome and heartiness of the people is quite as manifest and quite as sincere. I rejoice to have had the opportunity to see portions of the State of Oregon which I had not previously visited. Your industries and products are so varied that working together, supplying the wants of different communities by the productions of each, it must be that you shall grow in population, and that the rewards of your labor shall be full and rich. But above all these material things in which you show the country the resources of our people, I rejoice that social order—education, good morals, and all those things that tend to promote the human happiness, the peace of your communities, and the glory of your State, are also here thought of and promoted. [Cheers.] We are citizens of one great country, and I do not believe there is a nation in the world where there is a more perfect unification of heart and purpose than in the United States of America. I do not believe there is anywhere any people more earnestly in love with their institutions and with the flag that symbolizes them, more in love with peace and peaceful industries, and yet stronger in their defense of the truth and of the right. [Cheers.] I beg again to thank your citizens of this city and of the surrounding country for this gracious and hospitable welcome. [Cheers.]

BAKER CITY, ORE.

By special invitation, at quarter to 11 o'clock P.M., the train stopped at Baker City, where, amid the general illumination and great enthusiasm, the President made the following address to the crowd:

TRANSPORTATION.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: It is very pleasing, so late at night, to be greeted on our arrival here by this large audience and by these hearty cheers. We thank you very sincerely for this evidence of your friendly interest, and beg to assure you in return that, not only as public officers, but as citizens with you of this great country, we are in hearty sympathy with all your pursuits and plans and hopes in this distant State. I have heard before of its beauty and the fertility and productiveness of its wheat fields and of the rich mines which are found in this vicinity. Situated as you are, the great question with you must be one of transportation, one of getting the products of your field, the surplus of your agricultural products, to a market. I hope you appreciate

all the advantages in this regard which the development of these Pacific cities is giving. Every great manufacturing establishment that is built there produces and increases population, and makes additional and nearer market for the products of your fields. I hope the day is not far distant when the completion of the Nicaragua Canal will make a shorter way to the Atlantic sea-board States and much shorter and cheaper communication with a European market. I am glad to be assured—indeed, I do not need the assurance—that here in Oregon, in the Central and Eastern States, we are one people, loyal and united in the love for the flag which some of these comrades aided to be victorious in the great war, and that you are thoroughly in love with our American institutions. I am glad to assure you that, so far as I am concerned, I know no sections in this country. I desire to promote those measures which shall always be for the interests of all classes, and which shall diffuse the benefits of our institutions equally and fairly among all the States and among all our people.

MAY 8—BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Boise City was reached at 7 o'clock, and a two hours' stop was made in the city. The President was met at the depot by the local committee, soldiers, school children, and an immense crowd of citizens from all over the country. A parade escorted the party to a public stand where, in response to an address of welcome by Governor Wiley, the President responded as follows :

IDAHO.

MY FRIENDS: This is instructive and inspiring to us all as American citizens. It is my great pleasure to stand for a little while this morning in the political Capitol of this fresh and new State. I had great satisfaction in taking an official part in admitting Idaho to the Union of States. I believed that it was possessed of a population and resources and capable of a development that fairly entitled her to take her place among the States of the American Union. You are starting now upon a career of development which I hope and believe will be uninterrupted. Your great mineral resources now being rapidly developed, have already brought you great wealth. Undoubtedly these are to continue to be a source of enrichment and prosperity to your State, but I do not forget that we must look at last for that paramount and enduring prosperity and in-

crease which our States should have to a development of their agricultural resources. You will, of course, as you have done, carefully guard and secure your political institutions. You will organize them upon a basis of economy, and yet of liberal progress. You will take care that only so much revenue is taken from the people as is necessary to the proper public expenditure. [Applause.]

THE NATION'S SYMBOL.

I am glad to see that this banner of liberty, this flag of our fathers, this flag that these—my comrades here present—defended with honor and brought home with victory from the bloody strife of the civil war, is held in honor and estimation among you. [Great applause.] Every man should take off his hat when the starry flag moves by. It symbolizes a free republic; it symbolizes a nation; not an aggregation of States, but one compact, solid government in all its relations to the nations of the earth. [Applause.] Let us always hold it in honor. I am glad to see that it floats, not only over your political Capitol, but over the school houses of your State; the children should be taught in the primary schools to know its story and to love it. To these young children, entering by the beneficent and early provision of your State into the advantages of that great characteristic American institution—the common school—I give my greeting this morning. May every good attend them in life, and as the cares of life come on to take the place of the joys of childhood, God grant that, instructed in mind and heart in those things that are high and good, they may bear with honor the responsibility which you will soon lay down.

To these comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, survivors of the great war, upon whom the years are making their impression, I do not doubt that these who stand by me have borne an honorable part among your fellow citizens in the development of the resources of this, their adopted State. Not long will we tarry; but, my comrades, the story of what you have done is undying, and I doubt not this morning that the satisfaction of having had some small part in redeeming this nation and preserving its integrity will fill your hearts with gladness, even under adverse conditions of life. A grateful nation honors you. Every community should give you its respect, and I can only add to-day a comrade's greeting and a hearty God bless you all.

POCATELLO, IDAHO.

It was quite late when the party reached Pocatello on Friday night, May 8, and a great crowd, including many Indians and pioneers of that region, were at the station to welcome the President. Governor Thomas, of Utah, and a committee from Salt Lake City, also met the party at this point. When the train stopped the crowd made loud and repeated calls for a speech, and the President addressed them in the following words :

PIONEERS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In 1881, that sad summer when General Garfield lay so long in agony and the people suffered so long in painful suspense, I passed up the Utah & Northern Narrow-gauge Railroad through this place—if it was a place then—to Montana on a visit. The country through which we have passed is therefore not unfamiliar to me. I have known of its natural conditions, and I have seen its capabilities when brought under the stimulating influence of irrigation. I have had, during my term in the Senate, as chairman of the Committee on Territories of that body, to give a good deal of attention to the condition and needs of our Territories. My sympathy and interest have always gone out to those who, leaving the settled and populous parts of our country, have pushed the frontiers of civilization farther and farther to the westward until they have met the Pacific Ocean and the setting sun. Pioneers have always been enterprising people. If they had not been they would have remained at home; they endured great hardships and perils in opening these great mines of minerals which show in your State, and in bringing into subjection these wild plains and making them blossom like gardens. To all such here I would do honor, and you should do honor, for they were heroes in the struggle for the subjugation of an untamed country to the uses of man. I am glad to see that you have here so many happy and prosperous people. I rejoice at the increase of your population, and am glad to notice that with this development in population and in material wealth you are giving attention to those social virtues—to education and those influences which sanctify the home, make social order secure, and honor and glorify the institutions of our common country. [Cheers.]

FARMS FOR THE INDIANS.

I am glad, not only for the sake of the white man, but of the red man, that these two extensive and useless reservations are being reduced

by allotment to the Indians of farms, which they are expected to cultivate and thereby to earn their own living [cheers], that the unneeded lands shall furnish homes for those who need homes. [Cheers.]

And now, fellow citizens, extending to such comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic as I see scattered about through this audience my most cordial greeting as a comrade ; to these children and these ladies who share with you the privations of early life on the frontier, and to all my most cordial greeting and most sincere thanks for your kindly demonstration, I will bid you good-bye. [Great cheering.]

MAY 9—SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Three speeches were made by the President in Salt Lake City. It was shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning when the train reached the "Zion" City, but the party did not leave the train until 7 o'clock. Escorted by Governor Thomas, Mayor Scott, soldiers, and a large body of citizens, the party at 8 o'clock drove to the Walker House, where breakfast was served. Then a procession—composed of United States troops, State Guards, G. A. R. veterans, pioneers and local organizations—escorted the President to Liberty Park. Governor Thomas and Mayor Scott both made addresses of welcome, and President Harrison responded as follows :

NEW STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The scenes which have been presented to us in this political and commercial metropolis of the Territory of Utah have been very full of beauty and full of hope. I have not seen in all this long journey, accompanied as it has been with every manifestation of welcome and crowned with flowers, anything that touched my heart more than that beautiful picture on one of your streets this morning when the children from the free public schools of Salt Lake City, waving the one banner that we all love [cheers] and singing an anthem of praise to that beneficent Providence that led our worthy forefathers to land and has followed the pathway of this nation with His beneficent care until this bright hour, gave us their glad welcome. [Applause and cheers.]

My service in public life has been such as to call my special attention to, and to enlist my special interest in, the people of

the territories. It has been a pleasant duty to welcome the Dakotas, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming into the great sisterhood of the States. [Applause.] I think it has not fallen to any President of the United States to receive into the Union so large a number of States. The conditions that surround you in this Territory are of the most hopeful character. The diversity of your productions, your mines of gold and silver, iron, lead and coal, placed in such proximity as to make the work of mining and reduction easy and economical; your well-watered valley capable, under the skillful touch of the husbandman, of transformation from barren wastes into fruitful fields—all these lying in easy reach and intercommunication, one with the other, must make the elements of a great commercial and political community. [Applause.] You do not need to doubt the future. You will step forward confidently and progressively in the development of your great material wealth.

THE SUPREME LAW.

The great characteristic of our American institutions—the compact of our government—is that the will of the majority, expressed by legal methods at the ballot-box, shall be the supreme law of all our community. To the Territories of the United States a measure of local government has always been given, but the supervisory control, the supreme legislative and executive power has been, continuously, as to the Territories, held and exercised by the general government at Washington. The Territorial State has always been regarded as a temporary one. The general government has always looked forward to a division of its vast domain—first, the territory northwest of the Ohio, then the Louisiana purchase, then these accessions upon the Pacific coast—into suitable sections for the establishment of free and independent States. [Applause and cheers.] This great work of creating States has gone forward from the Ohio to the Pacific, and now we may journey from Maine to Puget Sound through established States. [Cheers.]

LIBERTY NOT LICENSE.

The purity of the ballot-box, the wise provisions and careful guardianship that shall always make the expression of the will of the people fair, pure and true, is the essential thing in American life. [Cheers.] We are a people organized upon principles of liberty, but, my good countrymen, it is not license. It is liberty within and under the law. [Great applause.] I have no discord, as a public officer, with men of any creed or politics if they will obey the law. [Ap-

plause.] My oath of office, my public duty, requires me to be against those who violate the law.

The foundation of American life is the American home. That which distinguishes us from other nations whose political experience and history have been full of strife and discord is the American home, where one wife sits in single uncrowned glory. [Great applause and cheers.] And now, my countrymen, I beg to assure you that every hope you have for safe running on these lines of free government, on these lines of domestic and social order, I have. For every one of you I have the most cordial greeting, God bless, and keep you and guide you in the paths of social purity, order and peace, and make you one of the great communities of the American Union. [Applause and cheers.]

The second speech was made at the new Chamber of Commerce. The President formally opened the building for business, and in the course of the ceremonies said :

ENERGY IN BUSINESS.

I am very glad to witness in this magnificent structure, which you are opening to-day for your use, an evidence of the commercial importance of the city. Organizations of this character are very useful when rightly conducted, very promotive of the business prosperity of the cities in which they are established and of the best interest of their membership. It is quite right that those who may be engaged in the rivalries of business, pushing their several lines of trade with the energy and enterprise that characterize our people, should now and then assemble and lay aside things that are personal and selfish and consider the things that affect the whole community. These organizations, as I have known them in other States, have been the council chamber in which large and liberal things have been devised for the development of the interests and prosperity of the community. I do not doubt that you will do so here ; that new enterprise will be welcomed, and that the friendly business hand will be extended to those who are seeking investments. I wish you all success in this enterprise, and I hope you may grow until its membership shall embrace all of your commercial classes, and that its influence may do for your business here what the water of your mountain streams has done for the plains—make them grow longer and more productive, and at the same time expel from them those mean jealousies which sometimes divide men.

After leaving the Chamber of Commerce, the President was driven along East Brigham Street, and as he passed along the school children sang "America" and "Hail Columbia." He addressed the little ones in the following well chosen words :

THE HOPE OF UTAH.

TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN : In all this joyous journey through this land of flowers and the sunny South, I have seen nothing more beautiful and inspiring than this scene which burst upon us so unexpectedly. This multitude of children bearing waving banners makes a scene which can never fade from our memories. Here, in these children from the free schools established and guarded by your public authorities, is the hope of Utah and the country. [Cheers.] I give you my thanks for a demonstration that has cheered my heart. May each of you enjoy every blessing that a free country and a more beneficent and kindly Creator can bestow. [Cheers.]

The President visited the Mormon tabernacle, and during the day shook hands with over 2000 people. The party left at noon for the East. Mention should be made of the elaborate decorations in Salt Lake City in honor of the visit, this being especially noticeable among the Mormon residents and buildings.

The temple was beautifully decorated. The motto, "Fear God ; Honor the President," printed in large letters, adorned the south side of the building. One of the incidents of the visit was the presentation to the President of a solid silver plate, engraved with the words, "Commemorative of the Occasion of the Visit of the President of the United States to Salt Lake City, May 9, 1891."

LEHI, UTAH.

After leaving Salt Lake City, the first stop was made at the sugar factory near Lehi, Utah. Here the President addressed the crowd, saying :

SUGAR.

MY FRIENDS : This industry which you have established here is very interesting to me. I hope it is to open the way to a time when we shall have a home supply of sugar for every household. [Cheers.]

PROVO, UTAH.

A national salute and cheers by hundreds of citizens and school children greeted the President at Provo. Mayor Booth introduced the President as "the greatest man in the greatest country on earth," and the President, when the cheering ceased, spoke as follows :

WOOL.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : This is another of those bright and beautiful pictures that have been spread before our eyes on this whole journey from Washington. I am glad to stop for a moment in this enterprising and prosperous city. I am glad to know that you are adding manufacturing to your agriculture, and that you are weaving some of the abundance of wool that is furnished by your flocks. It is the perfection of society, commercially, when you find immediately at your own doors a market for those things that you have to sell. You are a long way from the sea-board. The transportation companies, however fair their rates may be, must levy very heavy tolls upon your produce for taking it to the Atlantic or to the Pacific. It is then a pleasing thing when, instead of sending your wool to some distant city to be woven into cloth, you can do that work yourselves as you develop, bringing in these manufacturing industries whose employes consume the products of your farm and in turn give to the farmer that which he and his children have to wear. You are approaching the most independent commercial condition. When every farmer is able to sell from his own wagon everything he produces, and is emancipated from transportation tolls, he is independent and prosperous.

I am glad to see these dear children here coming from the free schools of your city. The public school is a most wholesome and hopeful institution. It has an assimilative power possessed by no other institution in our country. Where the children of rich and poor mingle together on the play-ground and in the school-room there is produced a unity of feeling and a popular love for public institutions that can be brought about in no other way. [Cheers.] God bless and promote your public schools until every child in your territory shall be gathered into them. [Cheers.]

AMERICAN FORK, UTAH.

A short stop was made at American Fork at 1.10 P.M., and the President was greeted with cheering and demands for a speech. One particular feature of this reception was the large number of school children gathered at the depot. The President, speaking to the school children, said :

MORE CHILDREN.

I want to express my interest in these dear children who have gathered here. It is very pleasant to have at all these little stations these expressions of your good will. I rejoice to see the development which has taken place in these regions since I was here a few years ago, and I have no doubt that it will go on until all your valleys are prosperous and full of happy homes. [Cheers.]

CASTLE GATE, UTAH.

Castle Gate is a small mining station at the top of the spur of the Wahsatch Mountains, and the people turned out *en masse* to welcome the President and his party. It was quite late when the special rolled up to the station and the reception was unique, consisting of a national salute from dynamite cartridges, exploded by electricity. The President made a short, complimentary speech, thanking the people for their hearty welcome, and complimented them on the industry and activity displayed by them even on the top of the mountains.

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH.

The President stopped long enough at Springville, Utah, to make a short speech. The reception was one of the most cordial given the party at any place of its size. The President, speaking from the rear platform of the train, said :

PUBLIC SERVANTS.

MY FRIENDS : Your towns in Utah are very close together. I scarcely close an address at one before we are in the corporate limits of

another; but I am glad to receive here this pleasant welcome. The evidence of kindness which I read in all your faces is very reassuring and very comforting. It is delightful, I think, to those who are charged with public duties to come now and then and look into the faces of the people who have no other interest than that the government shall be well administered. [Cheers.] I cannot hope, of course, to give a post-office to everybody. I have endeavored in the selection of those who are to administer the functions of public office for the general government to secure good men. I have desired that everywhere they should understand that they were the servants of the people. [Applause.] That they were to give the best public service possible, and that they were to treat everybody alike.

It has been very pleasant to-day to ride through this most extraordinary valley, and to notice how productive your fields are, and how genial and kindly your people are. [Cheers.]

I am to do whatever I can in public office to serve our people. I am glad to contribute whatever I can as a citizen to the general prosperity and to the glory and dignity of our country. [Cheers.]

And now one word or two to these few comrades who gather about me. They are not many, but they are entitled to honor. Those who struggled in the early years to establish homes in the West, and those who in the hour of public distress and peril bared their breasts to the shaft of battle that the nation might live, are worthy of the highest regard. [Cheers.] You have entered into the heritage which they bought and preserved. May you, with as true loyal hearts as they, preserve and hand down to your children these institutions. [Cheers.]

MAY 10—GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COL.

The President spent a quiet Sunday morning at Glenwood Springs. He attended Divine Service at the First Presbyterian Church, and heard a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph. At 3 o'clock a children's mass meeting was held at Durand's Opera House, and the entire Presidential party attended. Rev. H. M. Law presided, and the President made the following speech :

INSPIRATION.

MR. MAYOR, FELLOW CITIZENS AND CHILDREN: Our stop at Glenwood Springs was, as you all know, intended to be for rest; and yet I have not felt that I could deny myself to this large body of

friends assembled from the homes of this city, and, perhaps, to an even larger body of friends who have come from some of the neighboring towns to pay their respects and testify their good will. The trip we have been making has been a prolonged one, and it has been a continued experience of speech-making and hand-shaking; hence the physical labor has been very great, and I think if one had been called upon to do the same amount of work without the stimulus and inspiration which have come from the happy faces and kind hearts of the people who have greeted us almost any man would have given out. Certainly I would had I not been borne up and helped by the wonderful kindness of our people.

I have been intensely interested in what I have seen. It has testified to me of the unity of the people East and West. Out here you take on some peculiarities as we do in Indiana, but underneath these peculiarities there is the same true American grit and spirit. [Applause.] It is not wonderful that this should be so. It is not a mere likeness between different people, because you are precisely the same people that I have known in the Central and Eastern States. Everywhere I have gone I have seen Hoosiers; everywhere Mr. Wanamaker has gone he has seen Pennsylvanians; everywhere General Rusk has gone Wisconsin hands have been reached up to him. These new States have been filled up by the enterprising and pushing young men of the older States. They have set out to find here greater advantages, more rapid pathways to wealth and competence. Many of them have found it, many of them are still perhaps in the hard struggle of life, but to you all, to every man, whether he is mine-owner or handles the pick, I bring you my warmest sympathy and my most sincere thanks for your friendly greeting. [Applause.]

WISE INSTITUTIONS.

Our government was instituted by wise men—men of broad views. It was based upon the idea of the equal rights of men. It absolutely rejects the idea of class distinction and insists that men should be judged by their behavior. That is a good rule; those who are law-abiding and well disposed; those who pursue their vocations lawfully and with due respect to the rights of others are the true American citizens. [Applause.] I am glad to know that the love of our institutions is so deeply imbedded in your hearts. It has been a most delightful and cheering thing to see that the starry banner, the same old flag that was carried amid the smoke of battle, the rattle of musketry, booming of cannon and the dying of men, is in the hands of such children. [Applause.] Some of the prettiest as well as some

of the most hopeful sights we have looked upon have been these companies of children gathered on the streets or hill-sides waving this banner.

The American institutions deserve our watchful care. All our communities should be careful in the beginning to establish law and maintain it. It is very difficult when lawlessness once obtains the upper hand to put it down. It is very easy to keep it out of any community if the well-disposed, true-hearted people will sink all their differences, religious and political, and stand together as citizens for the good of their municipality. [Applause.]

THE SABBATH.

I want to thank these children who have gathered for this Sabbath-day's observance. I have had a life that has been full of labor. From my early manhood until this hour my time has had many demands upon it. I have been under the pressure of the practice of my profession. I have been under the pressure of political campaigns and of public office, and yet in all these pursuits, and under all these conditions, I have found simply, as a physical question, without reference to its religious aspects at all, that I could do more work by working six days than seven. [Applause.]

I think you will all find it so, and that as a civil institution rest on the Sabbath day is good for man. It is not only good, but it is the right of the working man. [Applause.] Men should have one free day in which to think of their families, of themselves, of things that are not material, but are spiritual. [Applause.]

I desire to express from a sincere and earnest heart my thanks to you all for all your kindness, giving you in return simply the pledge that I will in all things keep in mind what seems to me to be the true interests of our people. [Applause.] I have no thought of sections, I have no thought upon any of the great public questions that does not embrace the rights and interests of all our people and all our States. [Applause.] I believe we shall find a common interest and safe ground upon all these great questions, and by moderating our own views and making reasonable and just concessions, we shall find them all settled wisely and in the true interest of the people. [Applause.]

During the afternoon a committee from Leadville presented the President and Mrs. Harrison with souvenirs from that city. The committee from Aspen gave the President during the afternoon an elegant souvenir from that mining town.

MAY 11—LEADVILLE, COL.

At 7.30 A.M., Monday, May 11, the Presidential party reached Leadville. A regular western reception was given them, and (although the stay was only one and a half hours) the party were rushed through the city and visited the mines in regular Leadville style. It was a rush from the time the train arrived until it left. A great deal of sight-seeing and souvenir-presenting took place, and in response to Judge Goddard's address of welcome and the presentation of a silver brick, the President replied as follows :

AMERICAN PLUCK.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: This rare, pure atmosphere, this bright sunshine, the national colors, this multitude of lifted, smiling faces to greet us is a scene that should raise the dullest heart to emotions of thankfulness and pride—pride wholly separated from personal considerations ; a pride in which everything personal is swallowed up by the contemplation that all this is the outcome, the manifestation, the culmination of free American institutions. [Cheers.] We stand here on this mountain top and see what I think is the highest evidence of American pluck to be found in the United States. [Laughter and applause.] I have addressed my fellow citizens on many thousands of occasions, but never before stood so near the dome. [Cheers.] It is a wonderful testimony to the energy and adaptation of the American that he should have pushed his way to this high altitude, above the snow line, and erected here these magnificent and extensive industries and these beautiful and happy homes. I rejoice with you in all that has been accomplished here.

MINES.

I bring thanks to you for that great contribution you have made to the wealth of a country we all love. [Cheers.] I bring to you the assurance that as an individual citizen and as a public officer my interest, my affection and my duty embrace all the people of this land. [Cries of "good," and cheers.]

I am glad to know we have in the past history of our country found that happy unity of interest which has acted beneficially upon all our institutions and all our people. With due regard to all local interests, we should seek that general legislation which touches with

kindly fingers the humblest homes in our land. I do most sincerely thank you for this token of the product of your mines. It is a precious metal, but much more precious to me is the kindly thought and the generous welcome which you have given us in Leadville. [Cheers.]

My lungs are unaccustomed to this rare and stimulating atmosphere, and you will permit me to close by giving you all, to the men who, deep down in these mines, are toilsomely working out the precious metal, to those who welcome you in your homes when you return from your toil, the wives and children who add grace and sweetness to our lives, to these children who have gathered to greet us, a most cordial salutation and a regretful good-bye. [Cheers.]

BUENA VISTA, COL.

Flags, shouts and salutes greeted the President at Buena Vista on his arrival there. The President was presented with a basket of three immense trout taken from Thompson Lake, and in response to an address of welcome, spoke as follows :

COLORADO.

MY FRIENDS : I am very glad to see your bright and kind faces this morning, and to tarry for a few moments, just long enough to say "how do you do?" and "good-bye." It is very pleasant to find everywhere and at every station the same friendly looks and the same kindly greeting. I am glad to have an opportunity that I have not previously had of seeing the State of Colorado, great in her present condition and having a greater future development than perhaps you yourselves realize. This combination of agricultural and mining industries can work but good for the high development of Colorado. Your cattle and your sheep and your mines and your agriculture in your valleys, all produce that ideal condition of things in which you find a nearer market for what you raise. I hope the time will come when in addition to smelting furnaces in your mines you will learn to weave the wool from your sheep in place of sending it abroad to be made into clothing. The more you can develop these things and do your own work the more prosperous will be your condition. These dear children have cheered me heartily all the way on this journey. The public schools are worthy of your most thoughtful care. It is there that the children meet on a common ground. It is there class distinctions are wiped out. It is the great American institution. You have well named your little hamlet Buena Vista.

SALIDA, COL.

At Salida the decorations were universal, and there was three times the number of the regular population of the city at the station. People came from all the mountains to greet the President, and when the train drew into the station the band played "Yankee Doodle." Little Cora Ayres presented to Mrs. Harrison an album of artistically pressed flowers, while the Grand Army veterans gave the President many fine mineral specimens of the country. In response to calls for a speech, the President said :

NO DESPAIRING CLASSES.

I have looked, with great interest, in passing through these mountain gorges at the enterprise of the people who have constructed intersecting lines of railroad upon these difficult grades and through threatening canons. It has not been many days since such feats of engineering would have been regarded as impossible, and yet now railroads have touched the highest points, have gone above the snow line, have reached elevated mines and brought isolated valleys into rapid and easy communication with the more settled parts of the country. It has given me great pleasure to look upon the beautiful valley in which the town of Salida is situated, and which will undoubtedly be capable of large agricultural production when a system of irrigation is completed. It might be desirable to the people of Indiana and Illinois and other agricultural States if Colorado had to buy her wheat and corn from them, but our larger interest makes it desirable that every community should supply its own wants. I anticipate with pleasure the day when these mountain States will not be content with mining, but shall add agricultural pursuits and manufacturing, and when the wool which is sheared from the flocks will be woven at home.

It is a pleasant condition of things when all classes are prosperous, when the workingman has fair wages that leave him some margin above his daily necessities. I should lose hope for our institutions when there should be despairing classes among us. An American citizen could not be a good citizen who did not have hope in his heart. Every boy, however humble, can pass through our public schools and climb to any position of usefulness and honor he has the ability to attain. There have been marvellous instances of what courage and pluck and intelligence may do in this way.

To the children I give a cordial greeting. They have been a happy feature of almost every gathering in the journey. I hope they may all receive that attention which will make them men and women of intelligence, and capable of taking a full share in all these good things in the community and in the State, for which they are to be responsible.

CANON CITY, COL.

The road from Salida to Cañon City included some of the State's most beautiful scenery. Through the Royal Gorge the party occupied the rear platform of the observation car and enjoyed immensely the grand scenery. A few moments were given to Cañon City, and the crowd at the depot included, besides thousands of citizens, Grand Army men and school children. Each child carried a basket of flowers and fruit which were thrown before or handed up to the President. The President made a short address to the gathering, speaking as follows:

PARADISE.

COMRADES AND FELLOW CITIZENS : It gives me great pleasure to see you and accept with a thankful heart those cordial greetings with which you have met us. I have been talking so much since I left Washington that I really am almost talked out ; and yet, until I shall have altogether lost my voice, of which there does not seem to be any prospect, I cannot refrain from saying thank you to those friends who greet us with such affectionate interest. We do appreciate it very highly. But I do not at all assume it is merely your interest in me. It is, I am sure, your interest in the country, in its Constitution and in its flag—the flag for which these comrades fought, which they carried through the stress of battle and brought home in honor. It is our free institutions, our free ballot, our representative government, that you all honor in coming here to-day. It is very surprising and very pleasant to drop down out of these snow-clad summits and to have passed into our hands in the valley branches of peach and pear and bouquets of flowers, the first fruits of the spring, more genial here than it seemed to be at Leadville this morning. [Applause.] I am very glad to have revealed to me the possibilities of this country : how, under the system of irrigation, that which seemed to be waste, accursed of God, comes to be a very garden

of Eden in beauty and productiveness. I hope you have not only the fruits and flowers of Paradise, but that you have your homes in that state of peace and blessedness which prevailed before our first mother took the apple. [Applause.] To these comrades I want to give a comrade's greeting. I know of no higher honor in this world than to be called "comrade" by the survivors of those who saved the Union. [Applause and cheers.]

FLORENCE, COL.

The people of the oil district of Florence gave the President an enthusiastic welcome. As the train stopped some one proposed "three cheers for the first President who thought enough of us to come and see us." They were given with a will, and the President answered them as follows :

PETROLEUM.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I am very much obliged to you for this greeting. I expect there have been other Presidents who thought of you though they have not visited you. This has been a very pleasant and instructive journey to me. I thought I had kept myself reasonably well informed of the capabilities of this country and of its productions, but I am amazed to find how things are put together. We come out of the snow where everything is barren and where labor is under ground, where the precious metals are being extracted, and there is nothing pleasant in the landscape except the snow-covered mountains, and presently we are into a land of fruit, and have handed up to us great branches laden with well-set peach and pear, and are showered again, as we were in California, with the flowers of the early spring, and now, to my surprise, we seem to be in the oil region of Pennsylvania. These numerous derricks and oil lodes remind us of things about Oil City. Until I saw them I was not aware that you had here in Colorado oil production. It shows us how impartial, after all, the great Creator has been. He has given us everywhere possibilities which, if well improved, will make comfortable, happy homes. You have the metals, precious and common, and the coal that is needed for the smelter ; oil to light your homes and lubricate your machinery, and these orchards and beautiful valleys, all in the right proximity. No man could have improved upon it. [Applause.] Our government intends to have a careful and impartial consideration of all its people. We do not

recognize classes or distinctions. We want everybody to be prosperous and happy, especially the working people. [Cheers.]

I do not know how our institutions could endure unless we so conduct our public affairs and society that every man who is sober and industrious shall be able to make a good, comfortable living and lay something aside for old age or for evil days ; to have hope in his heart and better prospects for his children. That is the strength of American institutions. Whatever promotes that, I want to favor. Whatever tends to pauperize our people or impair the earning power of the laboring class, I do not favor. [Cheers.]

PUEBLO, COL.

One hour was given to Pueblo, and the time was taken up by a parade and a visit to the Mineral Palace. Mayor McClelland presented the President with the freedom of the city in the speech of welcome, and the President replied as follows :

METALS.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : The brief time which we are able in this hasty journey to allot to the city of Pueblo has now almost expired. It has given me pleasure to drive through the streets of this prosperous and enterprising municipality and to see that you are concentrating great business interests which must in the future make you a very important centre in this great State. You have in this State a variety of resources unexcelled, I think, by any other State. Your attention was very naturally first directed toward the precious metals, to the mining of gold and silver. The commoner ores were neglected. Your cities were mining camps. Nowhere in all our history has the American capacity for civil organization been so perfectly demonstrated as in the mining camps of the West. Coming here entirely beyond the range of civil institutions, where courts, sheriffs and police officers could not give a hand to suppress the unruly at a time when our mining laws were unframed, these pioneer miners of California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana and Idaho wrought out for themselves in their mining camps a system of government and mining laws that have received the approval of the State. [Cheers.] It was quite natural that interest should have been first directed towards the precious metals. You are coming to realize that the baser metals, as we call them, with which your great hills are stored are of great and more lasting value. [Cheers.] We passed this morning through a region where I was surprised to see orchards that reminded me of California. Now for all these things, for

the beneficent influence under which you live, for that good law that has distributed this public domain freely to every man who desires to make a home for himself and family, for this free government that extends its protection over the humblest as well as the mighty, for all these resources of sky and air and earth, the people of Colorado should be joyously thankful. [Cheers.] I am glad to hail you as fellow citizens. I am glad for a moment to stand in the midst of you, to see your great capabilities and to assure you that my best wishes are with you in the development of them all. [Cheers.] I am glad to know that Colorado, this young centennial State, has established a system of free public schools unexcelled by any State in the union. [Cheers.] But, my friends, as I said once before, I am in slavery to a railroad schedule, and time is up. Good-bye. [Cheers.]

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Precisely at 6 o'clock the Presidential train stopped at Colorado Springs. A parade was formed, including soldiers, G. A. R. men, college cadets, the fire department and other municipal organizations. After a march through the city the President visited Garfield School, and addressed the children in the following words:

LINCOLN AND GARFIELD.

You have very appropriately named this school in which you have gathered a portion of the children of Colorado Springs for instruction—Garfield. I understand another of your public schools is named after Abraham Lincoln. That, too, is a most appropriate designation; for where, in all the story of our country, among its men who have been illustrious in civil pursuits or in war, can two names be found which furnish more inspiration and hope to the youth of the land than the names of Lincoln and Garfield. [Applause.] Both men came of parentage so poor that no advantages attended their early years, and yet each by his own indomitable will, by the persevering improvement of the meagre opportunities they enjoyed, reached the highest place in our land, and are to-day embalmed in the affectionate recollection of their countrymen. I bid you all to read the lessons of these great lives, and to ponder them well, for while not all may achieve all they achieved, useful and honorable position may be achieved by you all. Wishing you every prosperity and success, I bid you good-bye. [Cheers.]

Returning to the hotel the parade was dismissed and the President had dinner. The town was illuminated, and at 9 o'clock the welcoming ceremonies took place from the balcony of the Hotel Antlers. Mayor Sprague delivered the address of welcome, and the President responded as follows :

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : I am sure you will crown the kindness which you have shown me to-day by permitting me to make my response to these words of welcome exceedingly brief. I have spoken four or five times to-day, and the chill of the evening will not allow me to exercise my voice with the accustomed immunity, but I cannot refrain from saying to you how much we have been pleased by the hasty glimpse we have been permitted to get of this beautiful city. The fame of Colorado Springs has spread throughout the entire East. I heard much of the beauty of its location, the grandeur and sublimity of these mountains that stand about bulwarked, as it is, like Jerusalem of old ; of the health-giving atmosphere that fills this valley ; of the marvellous springs, refreshing and life-giving, which break out from your mountain sides ; of these marvellous and weird products of time that stand in the Garden of the Gods—of all this I had heard. But, my countrymen, no spring that ever broke from mountain side, no bracing air that ever filled these valleys was more refreshing and invigorating to the invalid or to the weary than your hearty greeting has been to us. [Cheers.]

IN FORTY-TWO STATES.

I visit your great State for the first time. When this journey has been completed only two of the States of the Union, and only its most distant territory will have escaped my personal inspection and observation. From Maine to California, from the northern line of Michigan, where it is washed by the waters of the Sault Ste. Marie, to the Savannah, I have traversed this broad land of ours, and out of all this journeying, out of all this mingling with our people, I have come to be a prouder and, I hope, a better American. We have a country whose diversity of climate, soil and production makes it, in a degree not true of other people in the world, independent and self-contained. None of the necessities of life, and few of its luxuries, would be denied to us if we were to limit ourselves to articles of American growth and production. [Cheers.] But better than all this, greater than our bulk, are those things that enter into

and characterize the American social and political life. A distinguished Englishman journeying in this country not many years ago, speaking of his observations, rather caustically mentioned that the question most often propounded to him was whether he was not surprised by the great size of the country. He was a man of discernment, one who looked beneath the surface, who had learned to measure the mighty impulses which turn the current of human civilization ; and rebuking this pride of bulk, he said : Yes, it was a surprise, but greater still to him was the surprise that over 60,0000,000 people could maintain and preserve under free Republican institutions the social order and individual liberty which was maintained here ; greater to him than bulk was the marvel that this great people could have survived and maintained its institutions under the terrible stress of the great civil war ; greater than all else to him was that unification of the people which seemed to follow that period of deadly strife. I rejoice to be with you to-night as an American citizen. I rejoice in the glory which the Centennial State has brought to the Union, and which it will greatly increase. [Cheers.]

At Colorado Springs Mrs. McKee was presented with a live, milk-white lamb for Baby McKee. It was placed on the special train, but died before the party reached Washington.

MAY 12—DENVER, COL.

Denver made great preparations to receive the President, and a great crowd welcomed him on his arrival at the wonderful city of Colorado. The local committee of 200 met the train at the depot, and when the President appeared in the square in front of the station an immense ovation was given him. A procession was formed and the line entered the city under an immense arch, representing the business and mining interests of the city. The parade was an imposing and brilliant spectacle, and arriving at the grand stand the addresses of welcome were made. Governor Routt delivered the address of welcome to the State, and Mayor Rogers followed in a few words of welcome to the city. The President responded as follows :

THE CENTENNIAL STATE.

GOVERNOR ROUTT, MR. MAYOR, PIONEERS OF COLORADO, COMRADES OF THE GRAND ARMY [cheers] AND FELLOW CITIZENS: This scene is inspiring. This beautiful city, the fame of which your journeying citizens have not failed to carry to the far East [laughter and cheers], has become known to me as we can know by the hearing of the ear; and I am rejoiced to add to my pleasant impressions of Colorado, and of its commercial and political capital, that which is in sight of the eye, which has but deepened and enlarged the favorable impressions which I brought to your State. It is a marvellous thing that all we see here is in a State whose existence dates from the dawn of the second century of our national life. What a tremendous testimony to the organizing power and energy of the American people this State is! That these wastes, so unpromising to the eye in that early time, should have been invaded by the restless energy of indomitable men; that they should have seen in visions that which was to follow their heroic labor for the development of these hidden resources; that no drought or drifting sand, no threat of mountain or of sky could turn back these brave-hearted men who had set their faces to pierce and uncover the hidden riches of these mountains. The pioneers of Colorado are worthy of honor. Those who have entered into their labors, who have come not to it slowly, but on swift and easy wings into the heritage that they have opened up should, always and everywhere, gratefully acknowledge the services of those who made this easy pathway for them.

ALL THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Your State is blessed in the diversity of its resources. You do not depend on any one of the great industries of civilized life. You have taken from your mines stores of the precious metals, but when those are gone or their supply is diminished you will turn your eyes towards those metals that we call base, but that after all enter in so many ways into human life that they supply more enduring and in the end more profitable industries. Your iron, and coal, and lead, and building stone will be sources of income inexhaustible. These valleys, touched by the magical power of irrigation, will yield to your population abundant food, and you will have within yourselves that happy commercial condition of a State producing and exchanging within its own limits nearly all the necessities of life. [Cheers.] Transportation is always a burden. The industrial condition is always best when the producers and the consumers are near together.

FUTURE CITIZENS.

I am glad to know that you have not been so busy in delving in

the earth, that you have not so turned your minds to the precious metal as to have forgotten that there is a blue sky above you ; that there are aspirations, and hopes, and glories that are greater than all material things. [Cheers.] You have not failed to make sure that the children, the blessed children of your homes that are now coming on, are made secure in their position of a well-endowed school system. [Cheers.] What a testimony it is to the American character that, however intense the push for the things of life, however eager the pursuit of gain, you can never assemble a community of two hundred people that do not begin to organize schools for the children. [Cheers.] These common schools are not simply nurseries of intellectual training ; they are nurseries of citizenship. [Cheers.]

It has been a most happy sight to see the old banner that we bore into the smoke of battle and carried over dying comrades to place it in triumph on the ramparts of the enemy now in the hands of the children of Colorado. [Cheers.] Proof has been made a thousand times—proof will be made whenever the occasion requires—that as much as we pursue gain and personal ends, we have nothing—property or life—that we do not freely lay down upon the altar of our country for the general good. [Cheers.] But, my fellow citizens, this assemblage is too vast, and the demand upon my time for public speech has been too protracted, to enable me to pursue these remarks further.

OUR UNDISPUTED EMBLEM.

Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, survivors of the great war, whose success preserved all that our fathers had devised and established, whose success brought back this flag in honor and established it again the undisputed emblem of an indissoluble Union [cheers], God has bountifully lengthened out your days that you might have some glimpses of the glory that has come from the achievements in which you bore an honorable part. But only the vision of the prophet can catch the full glory of what your deeds have wrought. I give you to-day a most affectionate greeting [cheers] ; I give you a regretful good-bye. May you hold in the community where you live that respect and honor to which you are entitled. Let no Grand Army man ever dishonor in civil life the noble record he made in war. May every blessing follow you, and if it shall not be in God's dispensation to give you riches, at least, comrades, you shall die with the glorious satisfaction of having contributed to the greatest work that man ever directed for humanity and good ; and, wrapped in the flag you followed, your comrades will, one by one, see that in honored graves your bodies rest until the resurrection, and that on each returning day of decoration flowers are strewn upon your graves.

Citizens of Denver, I cannot close without expressing the great satisfaction and surprise with which I have witnessed this morning the magnificent commercial developments which have been made here. These streets, these towering, substantial and stately houses in which your commerce is transacted, place you in the front rank of enterprise. I do not think any city so young can claim so high a place. [Cheers.] I thank you very sincerely for a demonstration which I cannot accept as personal—all this is too great for me—but as a spontaneous tribute to your free institutions. I accept these as an evidence that in all essential things we are one people; and now again, good-bye. I shall leave behind me every good wish for your prosperity, individually, municipally, and as a State. [Cheers.]

After a drive to Capital Hill the gentlemen of the party returned to the Metropole Hotel, where luncheon was served. In response to a toast by W. H. Bush, the President spoke as follows :

ELEGANT HOMES.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot fail to respond to such a toast. Indeed, I should be unkind to you and to myself as well, if I did not. However, I cannot speak at length in thanking you for the gracious hospitality I have received in Denver. I can truly say my visit has culminated in Denver. For pleasure during my stay here, for perfection in arrangement, for cordiality, and all things which go to make a stop pleasant, Denver has given a climax of enjoyment.

It has given me great pleasure to take note of some of the things which have made this beautiful city here and its recent and massive developments a wonder to the civilization of to-day. I am apt to judge the city by the home. That is with me the test, more than the business buildings, the manufactories, etc. It gives me great pleasure to state that in all my travels, and they have included all the States but two, I have never seen a city with such elegant homes as here. [Cheers.] I am sure, when you have worked out your silver mines and the more common products, stone and granite, you will have that which will last you for an indefinite time, and which will also add to the beauty of your already beautiful city. [Cheers.]

I have the pleasure of testifying to the satisfaction with which the party has spent these few days in the Centennial State. I hope I may have the pleasure of being with you again at some near future time.

I say good-bye, and again express our thanks for your hospitality, which has been excelled nowhere on our journey. [Cheers.]

While the gentlemen were lunching the ladies were escorted to the Governor's mansion where a reception was held, and followed by an organ recital at Trinity Methodist Church. Before leaving Denver the President visited the Argo Smelter.

AKRON, COL.

The President and party passed through Akron, Colorado, over the Burlington route, at 9.15 o'clock. The party were accompanied by General Colby, commanding the Nebraska State Guards, and Colonel Griffith, the United States Aide-de-camp who brought the letter of welcome to the State of Nebraska to President Harrison from Governor Thayer. There was a great crowd of people at the station, and when the President appeared on the rear platform he was greeted with loud cheering, and spoke as follows :

NEBRASKA.

MY FRIENDS : It is very kind of you to gather here to-night as we pass by. We have had a very pleasant trip. Our interest in your State and our appreciation of its great resources have been very much increased on this visit. I am glad to find—indeed, I knew I should find—the same people here that we have in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Most of you come from some of those States, and you are not new people. I have been very much pleased to notice that here, as well as in the East, you take deep interest in schools and in all those things that tend to elevate a community and to set social order on a firm and secure basis. Allow me to thank you again, and to bid you good-night.

MAY 13—HASTINGS, NEB.

As early as 6.30 o'clock in the morning the President was up and greeted the people of Hastings on his arrival at that point. Grand Army men, several local societies and school children mingled with the citizens and gave the President a most enthusiastic welcome. When the Chief Executive appeared on

the rear platform he could not speak for several moments on account of the enthusiastic greeting. Finally he spoke as follows :

THE LAND OF SHOWERS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: There is great freshness and beauty about this early morning on the prairies of Nebraska, and I hope I will not suffer less in your esteem if I make the frank confession that I do not like to get up so early in the morning. [Laughter.] These things make the labor of travel, but they are nothing compared with the great gratification which we find in such assemblages. We have seen those parts of the United States where the distribution of the water supply, at least in its application to the crops, is more in the hands of man than with you—the water coming in ditches and not in showers. That system has some advantages and some disadvantages, but having been reared in the land of showers, it seems more homelike to me to get back into the edge of these central States, where everything is green and fresh. This diversity of natural conditions and of agricultural and mineral wealth makes the greatness of our country. Diversity is found everywhere in nature, and it is a happy thing.

It is another happy incident that these great diversities do not appear among our people. They are found in the fields and in the crops, but everywhere throughout this land any observing man can see that we are one people. [Applause.] The people I saw in California, in Arizona, and all along our journey were just such people as I see here ; indeed, they were, in a strict sense, the same people, because they are Yankees—Pennsylvanians, Ohioans—the Ohio man, of course, is everywhere [laughter]—Wisconsin men and Hoosiers ; the Hoosier is pretty near everywhere, too. [Laughter.] The course of our immigration has been from the East until it has touched the Pacific ocean, and so anywhere the traveler may go, if he will make himself known, the hands of old neighbors will be stretched out to him.

Out of this comes the love of the one flag, and I am glad to say to you that we have not passed any little station, even in Arizona, where a few scores had gathered from distant ranches, that the American flag was not in some one's hands and an American cheer for that flag. I recall one occasion that was almost pathetic in the darkness of the night in the loneliness of the great plain. We pulled up for a few moments at a water-station where a few men gathered about the station. Upon the lapels of a half-dozen coats I saw the Grand Army button. Said one of the men, "Well, boys,

there are only a few of us, but let's give three cheers for the old flag." [Applause.] I thank you most cordially for gathering here this morning so early.

FAIRMOUNT, NEB.

Although the stop was short, the citizens of Fairmount gave the President a hearty welcome. He shook hands with a number, but only had time to say :

MY FRIENDS : I have only time to thank you for this demonstration at this early hour of the morning.

CRETE, NEB.

Governor Thayer, Lieut. Majors and all the State officers met the President at Crete. Gov. Thayer welcomed the President, and introduced him to the crowd at the depot. Mr. Harrison spoke as follows :

A COMMON PURPOSE.

MY FRIENDS: It appears sometimes in the heat of political campaigns that the American people do not agree upon anything ; but after it is all over we take a broader survey of things and we find that underneath all these divisions is the bed rock of patriotism. In that at least we have a common purpose.

I am glad to see these children here this morning. They have greeted me everywhere with their happy smiles, and they brighten the way quite as much as the flowers that have been given us. It is pleasant to know that in these pioneer countries you are establishing common schools in order that the generation which is coming on may have a better chance than you had. I do not know of anything better than the father and mother working and striving that their children may have an easier and better chance in life than they had. I am very glad to see you all this morning, and thank you for your cordial welcome.

LINCOLN, NEB.

A cordial welcome greeted the travelers at Lincoln, Nebraska, which was reached at 9 o'clock in the morning. The officers were escorted to the Capitol, where a formal address of welcome was made to the visitors by the Governor on behalf of the State and the Mayor for the citizens. The President was presented by the traveling men of Nebraska with an address of welcome embossed on satin, and also an illuminated address from the school children. The President, in reply, said :

FRIENDS.

We are here as American citizens, having common hopes and purposes. We are here, the friends of the flag, of the Constitution, of social order, of free schools, of all that characterizes this nation and makes it different from and better than any other nation. [Applause.] I do most cordially thank you for this magnificent demonstration. It has but one fault, and that is it is altogether too large to be suitably arranged with a view to public speaking. I hope you will allow me to wish for you and your State a prosperity, and for the country of which we are common citizens, a career of unchecked glory. [Cheers.]

VALPARAISO, NEB.

A short stop was made at Valparaiso just before reaching Omaha, and the President, in response to cries for a speech, said :

TOO MUCH FOR ANY MAN.

MY FRIENDS : I am very much obliged to you for your cordial welcome. We pause but for a moment, and it will not be possible for me to make a speech. You are talking yourselves, and I am sure in very high tones of patriotism, by your display of the national colors in your own hands and in the hands of the school children, and by this welcome to one who for the time is placed at the head of the national government. I have not accepted what I have seen on this trip as personal ; it is too much for any man. I accept it as the expression of our people for the love of our flag and for the institutions which it symbolizes.

OMAHA, NEB.

Omaha gave the President one of the most cordial and enthusiastic welcomes he received on his trip. The streets were crowded with people and handsomely decorated. The President was greeted at the depot by a large committee of citizens, headed by Mayor Cushing and the city council. The party was escorted by an imposing parade, consisting of the Second Regiment of United States Infantry, Omaha Guards and local societies, to the Court House, where a stand elaborately decorated was erected. Here, in reply to an address of welcome from Mayor Cushing, the President spoke as follows :

PARTIES AND PATRIOTISM.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : I can accept without question and with very deep gratitude this cordial welcome which you have spoken on behalf of the people of this city. Twice it has been my pleasure to spend a short time in this great commercial metropolis of the great valley of the Missouri. I have had an opportunity, therefore, to witness the rapid development which your city has made, unsurpassed, I think, by the history of any city in the United States. [Applause.]

As I turn my face now toward Washington ; as I hasten on to take up public duties partially laid aside during this journey, I rejoice to receive here in Omaha that same kindly greeting with which we were welcomed as we journeyed from Washington, through the South, to the Pacific coast. [Cheers.] If anything were needed to call for a perfect surrender of all personal thoughts, in absolute consecration to public duty, to the general good of all, I have found it in this magnificent demonstration. [Cheers.] We shall always have parties ; it is characteristic of our people. We need to have parties, divisions, debate, political contention ; but it is pleasant to observe in all this journey we have taken how large a stock of common patriotism we find in all the people. [Cheers.]

You have heré in Nebraska a State of magnificent capabilities. I have seen the orange grove and all those fruits which enrich and characterize the State of California ; I have seen the summit cities, those mining camps on the peaks where the men are delving into the earth to bring out the riches stored there, but I return again to the land of the corn-stalk with an affection that I cannot describe.

[Cheers.] I am sure these friends who have delighted us with visions of loveliness and prosperity will excuse me if my birth and early training in Ohio and Indiana lead me to the conclusion that the States that raise corn are the greatest States in the world. [Cheers.]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

We have a surplus production in these great valleys for which we must seek foreign markets. It is pleasant to know that ninety per cent. or more of our agricultural productions are consumed by our people. I do not know how soon it may be that we shall cease to be dependent on any foreign market for our farm products. With the rapid development which is being made in manufacturing pursuits, with the limitation which the rapid occupation of our public domain will put upon the increase of agriculture, it cannot be a very distant day when the farmer shall realize the ideal condition and find a market out of his own farm-wagon for what he produces. It has been a source of constant thought and zealous effort on the part of the administration at Washington to secure larger foreign markets for our farm products.

I rejoice that in the last two years some of the obstructions which hindered the free access of our meat products to foreign markets have been removed. I rejoice to know that we have now freer and larger access for our meats in the markets of England and of Europe than we have had in many years. I rejoice to know that this has brought better prices to the stock-raisers of these great western valleys. I believe, under the provisions looking to reciprocal trade in the law of the last Congress, that we shall yet open larger and new markets for Nebraska farms. [Cheers.] So distant are you from the Atlantic seaboard, it may have seemed to you that your interest in the revival of our trade, in the re-establishment of our merchant marine, was not possible. Not long since an inquiry was made of the freight that was carried by one of the Brazilian steamers from the port of New York. It was found that twenty-five States had made contributions, and among those States was the State of Nebraska [cheers]; and so, by such methods as we can, it is our purpose to enlarge our foreign markets for the surplus productions of our great country, and we have hope—and I think this hope fills the West as well as the East—that when this increased traffic and commerce is found upon the sea it shall be carried in American bottoms. [Cheers.] I hope the day is not far distant when the sight of great American ships, flying the stars and stripes at the fore, will be familiar not only in our ports, but in every busy mart of commerce the world over. [Cheers.]

This government of ours cannot do everything for everybody. The theory of our government is large individual liberty. It is that we shall take out of the way all legislative obstructions to the free, honest pursuit of all human industries ; that each individual shall, in his own place, have the best chance possible to develop the highest prosperity for himself and his family. Some functions are lodged with our government. It must provide a currency for the use of our people, for I believe the time has gone by when we will be content to return to the old system of an issue of money by State banks. But I will not discuss such questions. I only desire to say this, which is common ground upon which we can all stand, that whatever money the government issues, paper or coin, it must be good money. [Cheers.] I have an idea that every dollar we issue should be as good as any dollar we issue ; for, my countrymen, paper or coin, the first errand it does is to pay some workingman for his daily toil. None so much as the laboring man and the farmer require a full value dollar of permanent value the year round. [Cheers.] I hope I have not intruded upon any ground of division. I am talking not as a partisan, but as an American citizen, desiring by every method to enhance the prosperity of our people [cheers], and have this great government, in all its undertakings, touch with beneficent and equal hands the pursuits of the rich and of the poor. [Cheers.]

Nothing has been so impressive in all this journey as the magnificent spirit of patriotism which pervades our people. I have seen enough American flags to wrap the world around. [Cheers.] The school children have waved it joyously everywhere, and many a time in some lonesome country home on the bleak sand I have seen a man, or a woman, or a little boy, come to the door of the cabin as we hurried by and wave the starry banner in greeting to our train. [Cheers.] I am sure, as your Mayor has said, that this magnificent patriotic American spirit pervades you all here. God bless you all ; prosper you in every endeavor ; give glory and increase to your city, and settle all its institutions upon a secure basis of social order and obedience to the law. [Great cheering.]

A reception then took place in the rotunda of the Bee building, where the President shook hands with several thousand people. A drive through the city followed. The President rode with Mayor Cushing and Major Sanger ; Governor Thayer rode with Mrs. Harrison in the second carriage, and Governor

Boyd rode with Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison in the fifth carriage. At the High School nearly 12,000 children were gathered to greet the Chief Magistrate. They sang national airs, and the President mistaking the 10,000 adults for the 12,000 school children addressed a few words to the adults, but finding his mistake alighted from his carriage and made his way through the crowd to the platform in front of the children and addressed them as follows :

HUMAN BLOSSOMS.

MY LITTLE FRIENDS : You do not feel half as badly as I do at the thought that I made a speech intended for you to your papas and mammas. I have not the time to attempt to repeat it ; but I cannot go away without telling you of the affectionate interest I have in all the children of this great country. Bless you—you are the blossoms of our homes. With a good-bye, another God bless you, and I am off.

After the reception a luncheon was served at ex-Governor Saunders's residence, and the party went to the depot at 5 o'clock and left for the East.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

A short stop was made at Council Bluffs where a large number of veterans awaited the arrival of the President. He received a hearty reception, and in response to calls for a speech, spoke as follows :

TO THE GRAND ARMY.

MY FRIENDS: It gives me great pleasure to thank you for this cordial greeting as we cross the river. I was not anticipating a meeting here or any call for an address. I see about me some of my old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and I want to give them a comrade's greeting. I have seen them everywhere, even out on the sands of Arizona I found them gathered together, and it has always been a pleasure to meet them.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Arriving at Shenandoah at 8 o'clock, the President was greeted by a salute from the Rifle Guards, and in the light of a large bonfire the President made the following remarks to the throng assembled :

MY FRIENDS: It gives me great pleasure to see you and to receive from you this hearty greeting. Our schedule is so close that we can tarry only a moment with you, and therefore I can only say thank you and good-bye.

MARYSVILLE, MO.

As Marysville was the only stop the President was to make in that part of Missouri, crowds came from all parts of the country, and when the train arrived at 11 o'clock, one of the largest gatherings seen in a small village during the tour greeted the President with tremendous cheers and firing of cannon. The President appeared on the rear platform and addressed the crowd in the following words :

A MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION.

MY FRIENDS: This multitude is a great surprise. I have already spoken six or seven times to-day, and am very much fatigued so that I shall not attempt to speak. Indeed, my time is so close that I can tarry but a moment. But I would be untrue to myself if I did not acknowledge this most magnificent demonstration. I thank you most sincerely for your kindness and bid you good-night.

MAY 14—HANNIBAL, MO.

The bright spring sun shone on the seven hills of Hannibal, Missouri, when the Presidential train entered that city. Bands were playing "Hail to the Chief," but the shouts of the thousands drowned the music, and even the noise of steam whistles was almost lost amid the cheers. The President appeared on the rear platform of his car and addressed the people as follows :

THANKS TO THE CHILDREN.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I have only time to assure you that I appreciate very highly this evidence of your respect. We have extended our journey to the Pacific coast ; we have crossed the sandy plain, where for days together the eye saw little to refresh it, where the green of the blue grass that is so restful to the eye was wanting, and yet again and again at some lone station in the desert a few children from a school and some of the enterprising people who had pushed out there to make new homes, assembled with this old banner in their hands and gave us a hearty American welcome. I am glad to return to this central body of States in which I was raised ; glad to be again in the land of the buckeye, the beech and the maple. To these dear children I want to say one word of thanks. They have done for us much on this journey to make it pleasant ; their bright faces have cheered us ; I love to see them. The care the States are taking for their education is wisely bestowed. God bless them all ; open to their feet pleasant ways and qualify them better than we have been in our generation, to uphold and perpetuate these magnificent civil institutions. Thanking you most sincerely for this kindly demonstration I bid you good-bye. [Great cheers.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Several short stops were made at Barry, Baylis, Griggsville, and Jacksonville, but no speeches were made until the Presidential party reached Springfield, Illinois. Here a most pleasant hour was spent. Governor Fifer, Mayor Lawrence, Senators Cullom and Palmer, Representatives Springer and Henderson, Collector Clark of Chicago, ex-Governor Oglesby and Col. E. D. Swain were among those of the committee to greet the visitors on their arrival. The local militia and Grand Army escorted the party through the gaily decorated streets past the State Capitol, to the Lincoln Monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery. Here the formal ceremonies took place. Mayor Lawrence presided and Governor Fifer delivered the address of welcome, to which the President responded, saying :

AT LINCOLN'S TOMB.

GOVERNOR FIFER AND FELLOW CITIZENS : During this extended journey, in the course of which we have swept from the Atlantic

coast to the Golden Gate, and northward to the limits of our territory, we have stood in many spots of interest and looked upon scenes that were full of historical associations, and of national interest and inspiration. The interest of this journey culminates to-day as we stand here for a few moments about the tomb of Lincoln. As I passed through the Southern States and noticed those great centres of busy industry which had been builded since the war ; as I saw how the fires of furnaces had been kindled where there was once a solitude, I could not then but think and say that it was the hand that now lies beneath these stones that kindled and inspired all that we beheld ; all these fires of industry were lighted at the funeral pyre of slavery. The proclamation of Abraham Lincoln can be read on all those mountain sides where free men are now bending their energies to the development of States that had long been under the paralysis of human slavery.

A SACRED SPOT.

I come to-day to this consecrated and sacred spot with a heart filled with emotions of gratitude that that God, who wisely turned towards our Eastern shores a body of God-fearing and liberty-loving men to found this Republic, did not fail to find for us in the hour of our extremity one who was competent to lead the hearts and sympathies, and hold up the courage of our people in the time of our greatest national peril.

The life of Abraham Lincoln teaches more useful lessons than any other character in American history. Washington stands remote from us. We think of him as dignified and reserved, but we think of Lincoln as one whose tender touch the children, the poor—all classes of our people—felt at their firesides and loved. The love of our people is drawn to him because he had such a great heart—such a human heart. The asperities and hardships of his early life did not dull, but broadened and enlivened his sympathies. That sense of justice, that love of human liberty which dominated all his life, is another characteristic that our people will always love.

You have here in keeping a most precious trust. Toward this spot the feet of the reverent patriots of the years to come will bend their way. As the story of Lincoln's life is read his virtues will mold and inspire many lives.

LINCOLN'S GREATNESS.

I have studied it and have been filled with wonder and admiration. His life was an American product ; no other soil could have produced it. The greatness of it has not yet been fully discovered

or measured. As the inner history of the times in which he lived is written we find how his great mind turned and moved, in time of peril and delicacy, the affairs of our country in their home and foreign relations with that marvellous tact, with that never-failing common sense which characterized this man of the people. And that impressive lesson we have here this morning. I see in the military uniform of our country, standing as guards about this tomb, the sons of a race that had been condemned to slavery and was emancipated by his immortal proclamation. And what an appropriate thing it is that these whose civil rights were curtailed even in this State are now the trusted, affectionate guards of the tomb in which he sleeps.

We will all again and again read the story of Lincoln's life, and will find our hearts and minds enlarged, our loves and our charities broadened, and our devotion to the Constitution, the flag and the free government which he preserved to us, intensified. And now, my friends, most cordially do I thank you for these kind words of welcome. I shall go from this tomb impressed with new thoughts as to the responsibilities of those who bear the responsibilities, though in less troublous times, of that great man to whose memory my soul bows this morning. [Applause.]

When the President finished, Governor Fifer, on behalf of the citizens of Petersburg, Illinois, presented to the President a gold-headed cane made from the Lincoln Star building at New Salem. When the President again arrived at the State House a large crowd greeted him, and in response to calls for a speech, he addressed them as follows :

SPRINGFIELD A MECCA.

The demand for my presence in Washington is such that I cannot protract my stay with you here this morning. I beg all to believe that most heartily and sincerely I thank you for this cordial welcome from Illinois ; for the interesting moments that we have spent about the tomb of that man who would have made the fame of Illinois imperishable and Springfield a Mecca for patriotic feet if not another man in the history of the State had come to eminence—Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] In his life you have a treasury of instruction for your children, a spring of inspiration for your people that will be lasting. [Cheers.]

DECATUR, ILL.

A most enthusiastic reception awaited the President at Decatur. It was 11.30 o'clock when the train reached that city, and only a ten minutes' stop was made. Mayor Chambers and a committee of citizens met the President at the station and escorted him to a stand near by, where the President made the following address :

THE LAND OF BLUE GRASS.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS : The land of blue grass is the land of my love. Nowhere can there be seen fairer landscapes, nowhere richer farms, than here in your own great State of Illinois—a State whose history has been one of illustrious achievements made great in peace and in war by her illustrious sons ; a State whose population is intelligent, contented, orderly and liberty-loving ; a State whose developments have not yet begun to approach their possible limits ; a State having advantages of location, bordered by the lakes and swept as it is by two of the great waterways of the continent—advantages of access to markets by lake, and rail, and river unexcelled by that of any other State in the Union ; a State that has not forgotten that the permanence of our free institutions depends upon the intelligence of the people and has carefully, at the very beginning, laid a foundation for a common school system by which every man's child may have a free education. [Applause.] Those are not simply nurseries of intelligence, but, as I have said before, they are schools of statesmanship. They tend more than any other public institution to make our people one people. Here on these benches (pointing to the children) and in these play-grounds the people of the rich and poor mingle together, and the pampered son gets his airs rubbed off by contact with his vigorous playmates. [Cheers.]

TUSCOLA, ILL.

A great crowd assembled at the depot and welcomed the Presidential train by tremendous shouting and blowing of whistles. The President had only time to address the people, saying :

UNIVERSAL FRIENDLINESS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : It is very kind of you to assemble here in such large numbers to extend to us a greeting as we hurry through

your beautiful State. We can tarry with you but for a moment, for we are in true sense pilgrims. It is pleasant to look in your faces and to read there the same kindly thoughts and the same friendliness that seems to have covered this whole land as we have journeyed through it. I do not like to say anything anywhere that makes a line of division ; for I know that these assemblages are without regard to politics, and that men of all parties have extended to us a cordial greeting. The flag, the institutions, and the general good of our people are themes which we appreciate, are themes which we honor, though we may approach them on different lines. I am glad to notice as I journey through your State the evidences of a coming harvest that I hope will be bountiful. Wishing for you every good, I bid you good-bye.

CHRISMAN, ILL.

Although the stop at Chrisman was very short, the President received a hearty welcome, and in response to a demand for a speech, spoke as follows :

THE PEOPLE THE MOST CAPABLE GOVERNORS.

MY FRIENDS : I have but one message for all these vast assemblies of my fellow citizens who have been greeting us for something more than a month at every point where we have stopped. That message is to thank you for all these greetings and for the friendliness which shines in your faces. I am glad this is a government by the people because they are the most capable governors that can be found. No man can traverse this country, as I have done, from the Potomac to the Golden Gate, and from the Golden Gate to the cities that open on Puget Sound, to the great North Sea, and can look into the faces of these people that come from every pursuit, without feeling that this government, raised upon the bulwark of patriotism, is, by God's goodness, a perpetual institution. The patriotism of our people, their unselfish love for the flag, the great good nature with which they lay aside all sharp party divisions and come together under one banner, is very gratifying to us all. Our trip has been attended by many incidents that have been full of pleasure and sometimes full of pathos.

THE STARRY BANNER EVERYWHERE.

We have never lost sight of the starry banner in all this journey. Sometimes out on the Great American Desert, as it used to be called,

where nothing but the sage brush gave evidence of the power of nature to clothe the earth, from a little dug-out, where some man had set out to make a home for himself, would float the starry banner. Comrades of the Grand Army, I have never stopped, even at the most lonely hamlet on the continent, but some comrade would reach up his hand to greet me. I am glad to see you in this great State. I am glad to see these children. May God bless them. Thanking you for your heartiness and friendliness I bid you good-bye.

MONTENZUMA, IND.

The Presidential train crossed the State line into Indiana at at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and reaching Montezuma, the President was met by a large delegation from Indianapolis, composed of Governor Hovey and staff and a large number of prominent Indianians of both parties. The Governor welcomed the President to the State with a shake of the hand and a word of greeting. Ex-Congressman James T. Johnston introduced the President to the crowd in a brief sentence to the effect that he needed no introduction to the people that knew him so well. When General Harrison stepped forward to make his speech the cheers and applause were deafening. The greeting seemed to touch him greatly. His voice was choked with emotion, and so low that his words were scarcely audible. He said :

HOME, SWEET HOME.

MY FRIENDS: We have had a long journey, and one that has been attended by a great many pleasant incidents. We have had cheers of welcome, reaching from our first stop at Roanoke, Va., stretching across the mountains of Tennessee and Northern Georgia and Alabama, down through Arkansas and Texas, and along the Pacific coast. Everywhere we have had the most cordial and hearty greeting; but, as I cross to-day the border line of Indiana, and meet again these old friends, I find in your welcome—— (Here his voice failed entirely, and tears glistened beneath his eyes. He paused a moment to regain his self-control, and finished the sentence.)—I find in your welcome a sweetness that exceeds it all.

He could say no more. The tears were coming freely now, and he had to turn his head for a moment to recover himself. He turned about in a moment smiling and happy and spent the remaining ten minutes of the stop in shaking hands with the people who crowded about the platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The home coming of the President was one of the most touching of all the demonstrations he received throughout this wonderful journey. It was 4.45 o'clock in the afternoon when the train reached Indianapolis, and its approach was heralded by a salute fired by Battery A, Light Infantry. The entire city seemed to be one blaze of decoration, and large-sized portraits of the President were conspicuous everywhere. The crowd, in cheer after cheer, gave the President a genuine Hooiser welcome, and on the arrival at the stand in Jackson Place the multitude cheered so long that it was several minutes before the Governor could deliver his address of welcome. At last Governor Hovey introduced the President in the following words :

GOVERNOR HOVEY'S WELCOME.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, needs no introduction to the citizens of Indianapolis or the people of Indiana. His name is on every tongue, and has been for years. Returning from his brilliant southwestern tour we welcome him with pride and pleasure to his home, and trust that he may have a safe and pleasant trip to Washington.

At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks Mayor Sullivan welcomed the President on behalf of the citizens. President Harrison responded, and at times was visibly affected. At two or three stages his voice and eyes clearly betrayed the emotion he felt at the heartiness of his welcome. Never had he spoken with more simple feeling than in this address to the friends and to the people who are a part of his home. He said :

THE ONE RULING THOUGHT.

GOVERNOR HOVEY, MAYOR SULLIVAN AND FRIENDS: I do not think I can speak much to-day. The strain of this long journey, the frequent calls that have been made upon me to speak to my fellow citizens from Washington to the Golden Gate; from the Golden Gate to the Strait of Fuca, and from the most northwestern portion of our territory here to my own home, has left me somewhat exhausted in body and in mind, and has made my heart so open to these impressions, as I greet my old home friends, that I cannot, I fear, command myself sufficiently to speak to you at any length. Our path has been attended by the plaudits of multitudes; our way has been strewn with flowers; we have journeyed through the orchards of California, laden with its golden fruit; we have climbed to the summit of great mountains and have seen those rich mines from which the precious metals are extracted; we have dropped again suddenly into fruitful valleys, and our pathway has been made glad by the cheerful and friendly acclaim of our American fellow citizens without regard to any party division [applause]; but I beg to assure you that all the sweetness of the flowers that have been showered upon us, that all the beauty of these almost tropical landscapes upon which we have looked, that all the richness of these precious mines sink into forgetfulness as I receive to-day this welcome from my old friends. [Great applause.] My manhood has known no other home but this. It was the scene of my early struggles; it has been the scene, and you have been the instruments and supporters in every success I have achieved in life. I come to lay before you to-day my thankful offering for your friendly helpfulness that was extended to me as a boy and that has been mine in all the years of our intercourse that have intervened until this hour. [Applause.] I left you a little more than two years ago to take up the work of the most responsible office in the world. I went to these untried duties sustained by your helpful friendliness. I come to you again after these two years of public office to confess many errors, but to say to you that I have had but one thought in my mind. It was to use whatever influence had been confided to me for the general good of all our people. [Applause.] Our stay to-day is so brief that I must deny myself the pleasure I would have in taking these old friends by the hand. God bless you all. I have not forgotten, I can never forget, Indianapolis. [Prolonged applause.] I look forward to it, if my life shall be spared, as the city in which I shall rest when the hard work of life is done. I rejoice in its increase, in its development as a commercial centre. I love its homes, its people; and now if you

will pardon me the effort of further speech and believe me when I say this is a most interesting and tender moment to me, allow me to say to you for a time, God bless you every one and good-bye. [Cheers.]

RICHMOND, IND.

It was 7.15 o'clock at night when the President reached Richmond, Indiana, where a royal reception awaited him. Mayor Freeman and Representative Johnson, with the local committee, welcomed the President. In response to calls for a speech, Mr. Harrison spoke as follows :

THE FRIENDSHIP AND RESPECT OF INDIANIANS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : We are now about completing a very long journey. For something more than four weeks we have been speeding across the country, from the Potomac to the Golden Gate, and northward along Puget Sound. The trip, while it has been full of pleasurable incidents ; while it has been attended with every demonstration of friendliness and respect, has, as you can well understand, been full of labor. I began this day—and it is only a sample of many—at 5 o'clock this morning, by speaking to my fellow citizens at Hannibal, Mo., and from that place to this I have been almost continuously on my feet or shaking hands over this platform with friends who had gathered there. We have seen regions that were new to me ; people that were strangers, and yet, throughout the whole of this journey we have been pervaded, surrounded, inspired by the magnificent spirit of American patriotism. [Cheers.] I come now to pass through my own State. I have so often within the last two years been at Indianapolis and passed through Richmond that I did not expect you would take any special notice of our passage to-night. I am all the more gratified you should have surprised us by this magnificent demonstration. As I had occasion to say at Indianapolis, the respect, the confidence, the affectionate interest of my Indiana friends is more valuable to me than anything else in life. I went from you two years ago to new duties, borne down with a sense of the great responsibility that was upon me, and I am glad to believe from what I see to-night that I have at least saved the respect and friendship of my Indiana fellow citizens. [Cries of “ That’s so,” and cheers.] And now, as I return again to labors and duties that are awaiting me, I leave with you my most affectionate greeting and sincere desire for the prosperity of Indiana and all its citizens. I hope that my life will be spared to be once more a dweller in this great State. [Cheers.]

DAYTON, OHIO.

Dayton, Ohio, was reached at 9 o'clock on Thursday night, and although the President had had a hard day of speaking, he seemed to be as fresh as in the morning. There was an immense crowd at the depot, including Grand Army men and other local organizations. An electric light hung directly over the rear platform of the observation car where General Harrison stood, and this gave everybody a splendid view of the President as he addressed the crowd in the following words :

OHIO, THE MOTHER OF REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : We have journeyed now about nine thousand miles, and I have never been, in all this distance, out of sight of an Ohio man. [Laughter and cheers.] Everywhere we have journeyed, whether in the new South, awakening under the new influences of freedom to an industrial life that was not possible under slavery ; whether on the deserts of Arizona or among the orange groves of California, or in one of those wonderful States that have been builded within the last few years on Puget Sound, some one, noting the fact that I was Ohio born, would claim kinship, and so far as I could judge, in my limited observation of them, I think they carried the Ohio faculty with them to their new homes of getting their fair share of things. [Laughter and cheers.] I do most cordially thank you, citizens of Dayton, for this pleasant and friendly demonstration. I cannot talk long. This whole journey has been a succession of speeches. I have come to think it must be tiresome to you to have one of my speeches every morning with your breakfast coffee. [Cries of "No, no," and applause.] But it has been a most cheerful thing to me to observe everywhere, even in those distant and sparsely settled regions of the West, that the American flag was never out of sight. I do not think I have ever lost sight of the stars and stripes since we left Washington. [Cheers.] Several times we have been deeply touched as we moved along over the sandy plains to see at some isolated and very humble cabin a man or child step to the door and unfurl the starry banner. [Cheers.] Everywhere I have met comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, everywhere the atmosphere seemed to be pervaded by a magnificent spirit of Americanism. [Cheers.] We are one people, one in our purposes, aims and lives, one in our fealty to the flag, the Constitution and the indissoluble Union of the States. [Cheers.]

Ohio has always maintained a magnificently conspicuous place in the sisterhood of the States, peopled, as she was, by the great patriots of the Revolutionary period, receiving, as she did, in this great basin that overspill of patriotism that moved toward the West after the Revolutionary struggle was ended. She has given to the government in army life and in the civil service a magnificent galaxy of great men. [Cheers.] In the hope that this journey, which has been full of toil, may not prove unprofitable to the people, as it certainly has not been unprofitable to me, I leave you to take up my public duties with new encouragement and new resolves to do the best I can for all the people.

XENIA, OHIO.

At five minutes of 10 o'clock the train, promptly on time, reached Xenia, Ohio. A large crowd greeted the President, and in addressing the crowd he said :

GOVERNMENT BEGINS AT HOME.

I began my day's work at 5 o'clock and have already made ten speeches, but I feel that a few spoken words are but small return to those who have gathered to express their friendly regard. No man is worthy to hold office in this Republic who does not sincerely covet the good will and respect of the people. The people may not agree in their views on public questions, but while they have a great many points of difference they have more of agreement, and I believe we are all pursuing the same great end—the glory of our country, the permanency of our institutions and the general good of our people. The springs of all good government—the most important things after all—are in the local communities. In the townships, school districts and municipalities, there the utmost care should be taken. If their affairs are wisely and economically administered those of the State and the nation are sure to be. Upon these foundation stones the safety of the nation rests, and I am glad to know that so much careful thought is being given to these questions by public men and the people generally. Thanking you for your attendance and cordial greeting I bid you good night.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Although it was nearly midnight, a large and enthusiastic crowd greeted the President at Columbus, Ohio. The

party had not retired, and in response to cries for a speech the President appeared on the rear platform, and amid cheers had only time to speak these few words before the train left :

MY FELLOW CITIZENS : I left Hannibal, Mo., this morning at 6 o'clock, and have made twelve speeches to-day. You have been very thoughtful to meet us here, and I know you will excuse me if I say nothing more than I thank you. Good-night. [Applause.]

MAY 15—ALTOONA, PENN.

The last day of the eventful trip began with a speech at Altoona, Pa. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the train reached the city, but it was none too soon, for the President and party needed rest after the fatigue of the day before. A large crowd at the station demanded a speech, and the President spoke as follows :

THE CROWNING JOY OF ALL TRAVEL.

My friends, I have been talking so much on this trip that I am sure you will excuse me this morning. We have had a most delightful journey, and yet we are experiencing perhaps that which is the crowning joy of all travel—coming back home. That is the best thing at last. I am glad to have this greeting from my Pennsylvania friends this morning. Mr. Wanamaker was not far wrong when he said that after Indiana, Pennsylvania was pretty close to me. It was in one of these valleys, not far distant from your political capital, that my mother was born and bred, and of course this State and this section of Pennsylvania have always had a very strong interest for me.

At this moment the President's voice was drowned by three successive immense steam exhausts from a neighboring machine shop which took the place of applause from the crowd. After which the President remarked that the applause that he had received on this journey had taken very many forms, but that this was the most original of all, and the remark was greeted by loud cheering.

HARRISBURG, PENN.

The trip from Altoona to Harrisburg was through the picturesque Juniata Valley, and when the President arrived at Harrisburg the entire party were greatly refreshed. At this place Postmaster-General Wanamaker took leave of the party and boarded the train for New York. When the Presidential train arrived at the depot, cannon began booming and the crowd cheered lustily. Governor Pattison and members of the Legislature and other State officials were among the first to greet the President. The Governor welcomed the President and introduced him to the crowd, and the President spoke as follows :

THE PERFECT UNITY OF OUR COUNTRY.

GOVERNOR PATTISON AND FELLOW CITIZENS : I thank you for the courtesy of this reception at the political centre of the great State of Pennsylvania. I was informed, a little while ago, by the stenographer who had accompanied me on this trip, that I had made 138 speeches, and when I saw the magnitude of my offense against the American people I was in hopes I would be permitted to pass through Harrisburg without adding anything to it. I will only express my thanks and appreciation. No one needs to tell you anything about Pennsylvania or its resources ; indeed, my work was very much lightened on this journey because I found that all the people clear out to Puget Sound had already found out more about their country than I could possibly tell them.

It is a pleasant thing that we appreciate our surroundings. We love our own home, our own neighborhood, our own State. It would be a sad thing if it were not so. There is only just enough discontent to keep our people moving a little. Now and then some boy gets restless in the homestead and pushes out to the West ; the result is a thorough mingling of the people. I do not know what would have become of Pennsylvania if some people from other States had not come in and some of your people gone out. It is this that makes the perfect unity of our country. It was delightful on our trip to meet old faces from home. Though they had apparently been discontented with Indiana and left it, they were willing to recall the fact, as I came near to them, that they were Hoosiers. It was very pleasant, also, to see people as they met the Postmaster-General, put up their hands

and say : "I am from the old Keystone State." General Rusk was never out of sight of a Winconsin man, and, of course, the Ohio man was always there. [Laughter and applause.] Our journey has been accompanied with the labor of travel, but out of it all I think I have a higher sense of the perfect unity of our people and of their enduring, all-pervading patriotism. [Cheers.]

BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON.

A short stop was made at Baltimore, and on the way between that city and Washington the President gathered together his whole party, including the railroad employees and servants on the train, and made them an address which closed his long series of remarkable and wonderful speeches.

WONDERFUL RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

He referred to the unprecedented excellence and perfection of the railroad service throughout the entire trip, and said that the fact that they had been able to travel over 10,000 miles of territory in a splendidly equipped train without an accident or mishap of any kind and without one minute's variance from the prearranged schedule must always be regarded as a most remarkable achievement. He said that Mr. Geo. W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was entitled to great credit for his excellent management of the trip, and he added that it was a superb exhibition of what training, energy and intelligence could do for a man. He then returned his thanks individually to the conductors, the engineer and firemen, the *chef* and his assistants, the brakemen, the waiters and porters, and, in fact, every person who had rendered service to the party on the trip. Every one was pleased at the President's complimentary allusions, and when he closed all pressed forward to shake his hand.

The train was greeted at Washington by quite a large crowd of officials, friends and newspaper men. Among the first to greet

the President was THE MAIL AND EXPRESSMAN, who had traveled in advance of the train over the entire route, leaving Washington before the party, visiting each town in advance, greeting the party on their arrival, leaving again and going ahead to prepare the way for the President. He reached Washington three hours before the train. There was no formal speech-making or welcome at the Baltimore & Potomac Depot, but the President was greeted by Secretaries Foster and Proctor and Attorney-General Miller, besides many friends. His first greeting was to Baby McKee and his little sister. The train arrived thirty seconds ahead of the time which was scheduled—5.30 o'clock, P.M. In less than five minutes the entire party were homeward bound, and the train was left alone, dust-stained and travel-worn, to tell its tale of the great ten thousand mile journey.





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OF
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TO THE
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